

How And Why

The U. S. Army Studies MILITARY HISTORY

A Compilation from U. S. Official sites and Wikipedia, by Virgilio Ilari, August 2011

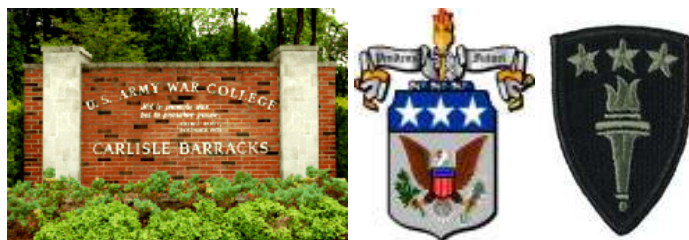
**"The Mind is the Key to Victory"
"Institutions aren't ends unto themselves"
Fort McNair's for General Purpose**



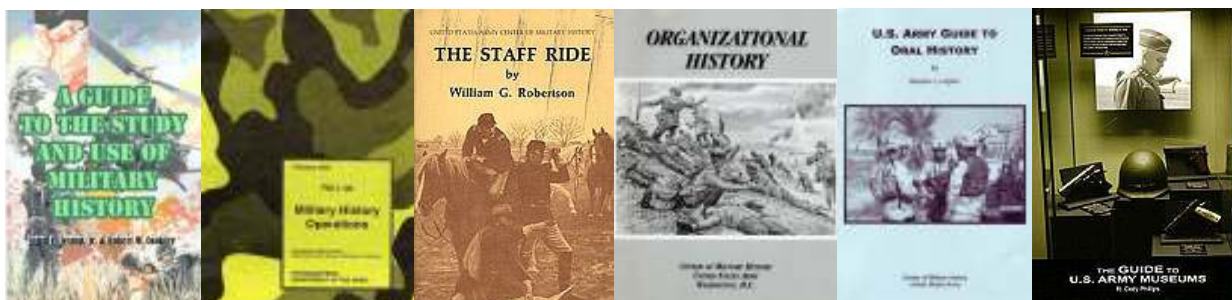
Fort Leavenworth's for Professional Purpose



Carlisle Barrack's for Strategic Analysis



U. S. Army Basic Manuals for Military History Operations



Fort McNair's Military History General Purpose

The U.S. Army Center of Military History

The Center is a Directorate within the
Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army
and a Member of the **Military History Coordinating Committee**

Military History Coordinating Committee Members websites:



An Overview

The Origins

The Center Of Military History (CMH), which reports to the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army, is responsible for the appropriate use of history throughout the United States Army. Traditionally, this mission has meant recording the official history of the Army in both peace and war, while advising the Army Staff on historical matters. In terms of this tradition, the Center traces its lineage back to those historians under the Secretary of War who compiled the Official Records of the Rebellion, a monumental history of the Civil War begun in 1874, and to a similar work on World War I prepared by the Historical Section of the Army War College.

The modern organization of the Army's historical efforts dates from the creation of the General Staff historical branch in July 1943 and the subsequent gathering of a large team of historians, translators, editors, and cartographers to record the official history of World War II. This team began publication of the United States Army in World War II series (the well-known "green books"), which numbers 79 volumes. Since then, CMH has produced detailed series on the Army's role in the Korean

and Vietnam Wars and has begun a series on the U.S. Army in the Cold War. These works, supplemented by hundreds of monographs and other publications on a rich mix of topics, have made the Center one of the major publishers of military history in the world.

Since its formation, CMH has provided historical support to the Army Secretariat and Staff, contributing essential background information for decision making, staff actions, command information programs, and public statements by Army officials. Over the decades it also has progressively expanded its role in the vital areas of military history education, the management of the Army's museum system, and the introduction of automated data-retrieval systems. The Center's work with Army schools ensures that the study of history is a significant part of the training of officers and noncommissioned officers. It also supports the use of history to foster unit pride and give today's soldiers an understanding of the Army's past. Much of this educational work is also performed at field historical offices and in Army museums. The Center thus provides all levels of the Army, as well as other services, government agencies, and the public, with a growing awareness of history that goes well beyond publications alone.

Historical Activities

Under the direction of the Chief of Military History and his principal adviser, the Army's Chief Historian, CMH's staff is involved in dozens of major writing projects at any one time. Many of these efforts involve new research that ranges from traditional studies in operational and administrative history (from the present on back) to the examination of such areas as procurement, peacekeeping, and the global war on terror. Those works under way and projected are described in the Army Historical Program, an annual report to the Chief of Staff on the Army's historical activities. All Center publications currently in print are listed on CMH's online (Web) book catalog, www.history.army.mil/catalog. The Center's newest and recent books appear in a print catalog, Publications Catalog of the U. S. Army Center of Military History. Both the Web and print catalogs explain how to access CMH publications. Many publications are also posted on the Center's main Web site, www.history.army.mil.

In addition, Army historians maintain the organizational history of Army units, allowing the Center to provide units of the Regular Army, the Army National Guard, and the Army Reserve with certificates of their lineage and honors and other historical material concerning their organizations. The Center also determines the official designations for Army units and works with the Army Staff during force reorganizations to preserve units with significant histories, as well as unit properties and related historical artifacts.

Underscoring the importance of oral history to an understanding of the past, CMH serves as a clearing-house for the oral history programs in the Army at all levels of command. It also conducts and preserves its own oral history collections, including those from the Vietnam War, Desert Storm, and the many recent contingency operations. In addition, the Center's end-of-tour interviews within the Army Secretariat and Staff provide a basis for its annual histories of the Department of the Army.

As tangible representations of the service's mission, military artifacts and art enhance the soldier's understanding of the profession of arms. CMH manages a system of **59 Army museums and 176 other holdings, encompassing some 500,000 artifacts and over 15,000 works of military art**. The Center also provides professional museum training, staff assistance visits, teams of combat artists, and general museum support throughout the Army. Current projects include establishment of the National Museum of the U.S. Army at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, whose operational control is under the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Installations and Environment.

The Chief of Military History is responsible for ensuring the appropriate use of military history in the teaching of strategy, tactics, logistics, and administration. This mission includes a requirement that military leaders at all levels be aware of the value of history in advancing military professionalism. To that end, the Center holds a biennial history conference and workshop; publishes **Army History**, a professional bulletin devoted to informing the larger military history education community; and supplies readings for the Army school system, including the ROTC community, and texts and other support for the Army's staff ride program. In this effort, the Chief of Military History is assisted by a historical advisory committee that includes leading academic historians and representatives of the Army school system.

Staff rides enable military leaders to retrace the course of a battle on the ground, deepening their understanding of the recurring fundamentals of military operations. As one of the Army's major teaching devices, staff rides are particularly dependent on a careful knowledge of military history. Center historians lead rides directed by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and attended by senior members of the Army Staff.

The responsibilities of the Chief of Military History have also thrust the Center into the national and international historical arena. It administers the Army's far-flung Command History Program, to provide historical support to Army organizations worldwide. In addition, since the first Persian Gulf War, the Center has coordinated the deployment of military history detachments and the collection of historical data during peacekeeping and wartime operations, including those in Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Iraq.

Fellowships and Publications

To stimulate interest in military history in the Army and the nation, CMH sponsors professional programs.

Fellowships: To encourage and support dissertations in military history by graduate students, the Center offers up to four dissertation fellowships each academic year. These fellowships carry a \$10,000 stipend and access to the Center's facilities and

expertise. Although the fellowship program broadly defines the history of war on land, it selects winners with a preference for topics on the history of the U.S. Army. Inquiries should be addressed to the Chief Historian.

Publications: The Center is particularly interested in projects of contemporary interest, such as expeditionary combat, multinational peacekeeping, NATO enlargement, humanitarian relief, nation-building, noncombatant evacuation, antiterrorism, and the management of change. In these areas the Center is able to facilitate research, provide graphics and editorial support, and carry manuscripts through to publication.

Historical Services to the Public

CMH's art and documents collections, library, and reference services are available to private researchers. Official priorities permitting, its historians, curators, and archivists advise researchers on military history and stand ready to share their expertise concerning the location of sources. The Collections Branch of the Museum Division arranges temporary loans of paintings and drawings from the Army Art Collection to private organizations that agree to display the art publicly in accordance with Army regulations. The Army's museums and historical holdings throughout the country and abroad are open to the public, and their curators are available to answer reference questions. Inquiries about these programs and services should be addressed to CMH's Executive Officer. (Email to the XO may be forwarded to cmhonline@conus.army.mil.)

Further Readings

The following publications provide additional information about the activities, services, and products of the Center of Military History:

- Publications of the United States Army Center of Military History
- *Army Historical Program* (by fiscal year)
- *Guide to U.S. Army Museums*
- *Oral History: Techniques and Procedures*
- *The U.S. Army Art Collection*
- *Army History* (a professional bulletin)
- *Organizational History*



HISTORICAL RESOURCES BRANCH

U.S. ARMY CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY

The US Army Center of Military History's Historical Resources Branch manages the reference facilities needed to support the Center's professional staff in carrying out their official responsibilities. It is internally organized into a small technical library, an archival collection, and the facilities to support the Center's home page. Materials held by the branch are also available to outside researchers, including the general public, during normal business hours (8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Monday through Thursday and 8:00 to noon on Fridays). Limited reproduction facilities are available to visiting researchers at a charge of \$.15 (fifteen cents) per page, payable by check made out to the United States Treasury. Because of the fragile nature of the documents in the collection and limited staffing, Historical Resources Branch does not provide copying of requested documents exceeding twenty pages for requests received via mail, e-mail, or telephone.

The branch's secondary mission is to serve as the Center's institutional memory. It performs this function by acting as a central access point to the broader array of archival collections and libraries around the world and maintaining coordination with those other repositories. This mission derives from the pre-World War II support function performed by the Historical Division of the Army War College. The branch's goal is to be able to direct a researcher to the actual location of the records or other information, and to be able to provide the researcher with specific guidance on how to phrase his or her request so that the

librarian or archivist in possession of the material can correctly furnish the information or retrieve the records with minimal difficulty.

Library

The Center's library is not a full-service library and does not circulate its materials. Within the Army historical system, that function is performed by the [US Army Military History Institute](#) at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Instead, the Center maintains a focused holding of over 57,000 items designed to support the Center's long-term writing projects and a set of basic references. The collection operates on an open-stack system and has ample work station facilities for the convenience of its patrons.

The library's strongest holdings are built around the subjects of the Center's major series of published works: World War II; the Korean War; the Vietnam War; and it is in the process of assembling the resources needed to support work on the forthcoming series of volumes on the Cold War. Current acquisitions strategy calls for strengthening holdings of the basic references and narrative histories for other periods of the US Army's history such as the Civil War (to support the Army's staff ride program) and acquiring volumes on Islam and the Middle East to support the writing of information papers and monographs to support the Army Staff.

The library has a number of particular strengths. It houses a virtually complete set of the published *Annual Reports* of the Secretary of War/Secretary of the Army. It has a complete set of War Department/Department of the Army General Orders. These General Order, Bulletins and Circulars have been digitized with the eventual goal of making it available to outside researchers electronically via the CMH website. The library has a complete set of published station lists. It maintains an extensive collection of post-1940 published Army Regulations, field manuals, Department of the Army pamphlets, and technical manuals. It also has a very complete collection of published *Army Registers* and other standard biographical directories. Many unit histories are included in the library's holdings, although the largest collection of such materials is found at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, in the US Army Military History Institute.

The periodical literature holdings of the library are focused particularly on Army professional journals. Bound volumes of these journals are gradually being replaced with complete runs on microfilm.

Archives

The branch is authorized to hold only a limited array of original materials under the Army's records management system. By Public Law most of the records created by the United States Army pass through a retirement process and are turned over to the National Archives and Records Administration for permanent retention. Personal papers of individual soldiers (privates to generals), as opposed to the official records of Army units or other organizations, by current regulation are normally deposited at the US Army Military History Institute at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, or at other repositories (which can be identified through the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*). The subject areas of original materials authorized for retention by the branch are: annual command histories submitted to the Center under the provisions of [Army Regulation \(AR\) 870-5](#); monographic treatments and studies compiled by the Center's historians or other historical offices; and source materials compiled by field historians and Military History Detachments in combat and contingency operations. These items all are maintained at the Center to support ongoing writing and research projects and are transferred to the custody of the National Archives and Records Administration when no longer needed by the Center.

The Center's archival holdings are organized into a series of discrete collections. Most of them are arranged in accordance with the War Department Decimal File system (the Army's correspondence filing procedure in effect during World War II and the Korean War). Copies of the guide to the organization of that filing system are available for visiting researchers. An extensive card index provides cross-referencing capabilities; a number of additional finding aids have been compiled for various components of the collections. The branch has embarked on a program to create an electronic search capability using dedicated work stations for researchers located in both the archives and library, with the added feature of posting those finding aids on the Center's home page.

The heart of the branch's holding is the Historical Research Collection (HRC) which consists of many of the original files created by the Historical Branch of the Army War College and supplemental materials added after the establishment of the Center. By arrangement with the National Archives, this collection (HRC1) closed in 1984 and the branch created a second collection, [Historical Research Collection II \(HRC2\)](#), to cover more recent materials. These two blocks of files contain many important background materials, especially strong on World War II. Other strengths include the official biographies and lists of assignments of Regular Army general officers since 1940; general reference files on permanent Army posts, camps and stations; and copies of each of the *Standard Form 135 (SF 135)* used by the Center to retire materials to the National Archives.

The second major holding is the Historical Manuscripts Collection (HMC). This consists of the manuscript narrative histories compiled by the Center or by various field historical offices and subsequently transferred to the Center for use in writing the volumes of the Official History of the US Army. Most of these studies are unpublished and they tend to focus, naturally, on subjects related to World War II or more recent periods. A few remain classified, and some have been retired to the National Archives. Strengths of this collection include a wide variety of topics from World War II; the various organizations and reorganizations of the War Department or Department of the Army staff; and topics from the Cold War era. A significant piece of this collection is the entire body of material generated during the Korean War by the deployed combat historians including verbatim oral history transcripts and other supporting original documents, maps and photographs. Like the Historical Research Collection (HRC), the basic collection (HMC1) was closed in 1984 by arrangement with the National Archives, and Historical Manuscripts Collection II (HMC2) started to continue the organization of materials. HMC1 is currently being digitized with the eventual goal of making it available to outside researchers electronically via the CMH website. The [Office of the Chief of Military History Collection \(OCMH\)](#) consists of unpublished manuscripts prepared by historians within the Center of Military History (previously known as the Office of the Chief of Military History).

The third major holding is the Annual Historical Report (AHR) collection. Beginning in the 1960s the Army's history regulation required all units and major headquarters or comparable organizations to compile a basic history and to prepare annual supplements which were to be forwarded to the Center. In the 1970s the regulation was modified to require only the more significant headquarters--Major Commands (MACOMs) and equivalent division-sized organizations--to submit such histories to the Center. The major commands were encouraged to have their subordinate organizations continue to prepare such histories, but were no longer required to forward them to the Center. The branch maintains the largest single collection of annual command histories, arranged by organization, but it does not have a complete set. Individual researchers should also consult the [US Army Military History Institute \(MHI\)](#) at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, or the various historical offices throughout the Army to determine the physical location of any specific history. The Center's holding of lesser organizations' annual histories prepared during the 1960s and early 1970s was transferred to MHI in 1975.

The Oral History collection consists of several discrete sub-collections of oral history interviews collected by military historians since 1965. The Vietnam Interview (VNI) and [Vietnam Interview Tape \(VNIT\)](#) collections consist of original primary source materials assembled during the Vietnam War by combat historians. The former consists of several hundred narrative reports based primarily on data collected through the oral history process; the latter consists of over 1,000 audio tapes. Both collections are most extensive for the period 1967-1970. Researchers may make arrangements with the Center's Oral History Activity to listen to the tapes. The archive also has the following collections of taped interviews conducted by historians for combat and contingency operations: Operation JUST CAUSE (Panama, 1990), Operation DESERT STORM (Kuwait, 1990), Operation RESTORE HOPE (Somalia, 1993), and interviews with Korean War veterans of the 24 th Infantry Regiment that were done in support of the CMH book *Black Soldier/White Army*.

The branch also has several specialized permanent collections, some of which are quite extensive. The Gulf War Collection (GWC) is focused on Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM (1990-1991). It consists of a limited array of original materials, some monographic studies, and copies of other reports and documents forwarded to the Center. The Contingency Operations Collection (COC) is composed of similar materials generated during various recent contingency operations including JUST CAUSE (Panama, 1989-1990) and RESTORE HOPE (Somalia, 1992-1993), the Hurricane Andrew relief effort (1992), and Operation NOBLE EAGLE (attack on the Pentagon and World Trade Towers). Other, smaller, collections cover the Holocaust, and various collections of papers deposited at the Center for the convenience of official historians, mostly dealing with the Vietnam War or activities of the Army Staff. Each of these collections is, by its very nature, a work in progress and new materials are constantly arriving. The [Army Nurse Corps Collection \(ANC\)](#) **New ANC link is:** <http://history.amedd.army.mil/ANCWebsite/anchhome.html>. focused on that particular branch's history and was formerly held at the Center of Military History. It was transferred to the custody of The Surgeon General's History Office when that office was re-established in 2001.

The Historical Resources Branch also provides a limited amount of support to selected elements of the Army Staff or deployed units. This advisory function does enable the branch to maintain reasonably current knowledge on the disposition of recent records, although the Archivist of the Army remains the primary records manager and controls the retirement process for all official Army primary source materials through the US Army Records Management and Declassification Agency.

Current as of: 6 December 2005 www.history.army.mil

<http://www.history.army.mil//bookshelves.html>

- [Books and Research Materials](#)
(Organized by time periods)
- [CMH Series and Collections](#)
- [Out of Print Section](#)
- [Army Regulation](#)
(With CMH Proponency)
- [CMH Publication Catalog](#)

CMH Online

Purpose: CMH Online is an outreach service provided by the U.S. Army Center of Military History. **Mission:** Establish a global forum for the Center of Military History to distribute historical information and products to inform, educate and professionally develop the soldiers and leadership of the U.S. Army.



Defense Acquisition History Project



[Defense Acquisition History Project](#)

page last updated 17 December 2008

The U.S. Army Center of Military History, the project managers for the DoD Acquisition History Project, **regret to announce that OSD(AT&L) has withdrawn funding for this project.** We anticipate producing at least two, and possibly three, of the planned volumes covering the years 1945-1980 within the next few years and we will announce those volumes as they are published. However, the project is currently suspended and we do not anticipate renewing production of the quarterly newsletter. We anticipate leaving the website up as a resource for interviews for some time to come with the hope that at some point funding will recommence. In the meantime, we regret to inform you that we will not be responding to direct requests for other information about the project. Thank you for your interest in Acquisition History.

Army History Magazine

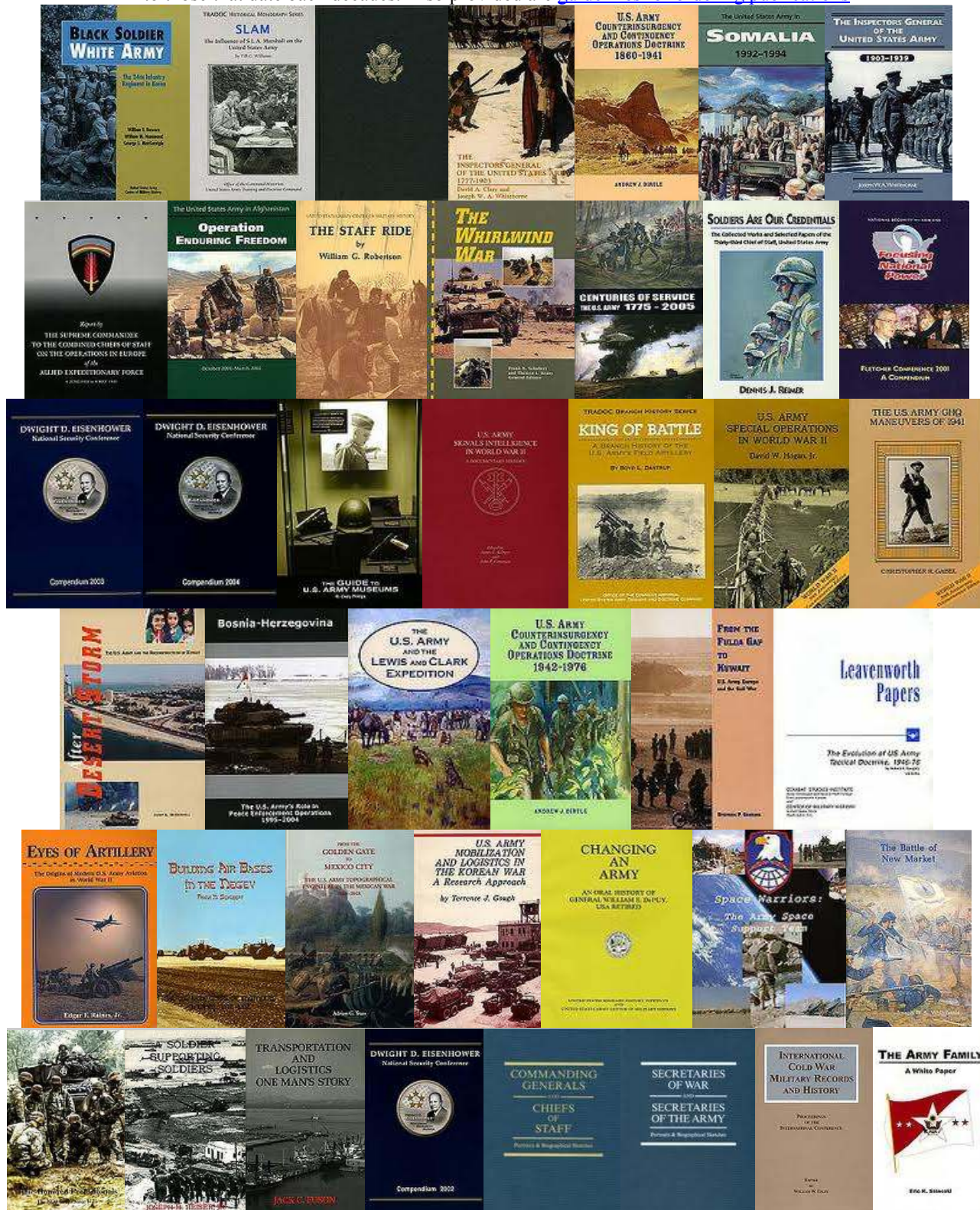


[For the complete collection of past issues click here](#)



CMH Publication Catalog

The catalog enables you to access the Center's complete collection of some [600 publications](#), from the most recent releases to those that date back decades. Also provided are [guidelines for ordering publications](#)



<http://www.history.army.mil/catalog/browse/title.html>

<http://www.history.army.mil/catalog/index.html>

U. S. Army Center of Military History

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Active	July 1943–present
Branch	United States Army
Role	Historical Research
Part of	The Center is a Directorate within the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army .
Headquarters	Collins Hall; Fort McNair
Website	www.history.army.mil

The **United States Army Center of Military History** is a Directorate within the [Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army](#). The Center is responsible for the appropriate use of [history](#) throughout the [United States Army](#). Traditionally, this mission has meant recording the official history of the Army in both peace and war, while advising the Army Staff on historical matters.

Mission The Center traces its lineage back to historians under the [Secretary of War](#) who compiled the [Official Records of the Rebellion](#), a monumental history of the Civil War begun in 1874, and to a similar work on World War I prepared by the Historical Section of the [Army War College](#). The modern organization of the Army's historical efforts dates from the creation of the General Staff historical branch in July 1943 and the subsequent gathering of a large team of historians, translators, editors, and cartographers to record the official history of World War II. This team began publication of the [United States Army in World War II series](#) (the well-known "green books"), which numbers 79 volumes. Since then, the Center has produced detailed series on the Army's role in the [Korean](#) and [Vietnam Wars](#) and has begun a series on the U.S. Army in the [Cold War](#). These works, supplemented by hundreds of monographs and other publications on a rich mix of topics, have made the Center one of the major publishers of military history in the world. Since its formation, the Center has provided historical support to the [Army Secretariat](#) and Staff, contributing essential background information for decision making, staff actions, command information programs, and public statements by Army officials. Over the decades it also has progressively expanded its role in the vital areas of military history education, the management of the Army's museum system, and the introduction of automated data-retrieval systems. The Center's work with Army schools ensures that the study of history is a significant part of the training of officers and noncommissioned officers. It also supports the use of history to foster unit pride and give today's soldiers an understanding of the Army's past. Much of this educational work is also performed at field historical offices and in Army museums. The Center thus provides all levels of the Army, as well as other services, government agencies, and the public, with a growing awareness of history that goes well beyond publications alone.

Historical activities Under the direction of the Chief of Military history and his principal adviser, the Army's Chief Historian, CMH's staff is involved in some 50 major writing projects. Many of these efforts involve new research that ranges from traditional studies in operational and administrative history to the examination of such areas as procurement, peacekeeping, and the global war on terror. Those works under way and projected are described in the Army Historical Program, an annual report to the Chief of Staff on the Army's historical activities. All Center publications currently in print are listed in the catalog Publications of the United States Army Center of Military History, which explains how to access them. Many publications also appear on the Center's Web site. In addition, Army historians maintain the organizational history of Army units, allowing the Center to provide units of the Regular Army, the Army National Guard, and the Army Reserve with certificates of their lineage and honors and other historical material concerning their organizations. The Center also determines the official designations for Army units and works with the Army Staff during force reorganizations to preserve units with significant histories, as well as unit properties and related historical artifacts. Underscoring the importance of oral history to an understanding of the past, CMH serves as a clearinghouse for the oral history programs in the Army at all levels of command. It also conducts and preserves its own oral history collections, including those from the Vietnam War, Desert Storm, and the many recent contingency operations. In addition, the Center's end-of-tour interviews within the Army Secretariat and Staff provide a basis for its annual histories of the Department of the Army. As tangible representations of the service's mission, military artifacts and art enhance the soldier's understanding of the profession of arms. CMH manages a system of more than 120 Army museums and their holdings, encompassing some 450,000 artifacts and 15,000 works of military art. The Center also provides professional museum training, staff assistance visits, teams of combat artists such as those deployed under the [Vietnam Combat Artists Program](#), and general museum support throughout the Army. Current projects include the establishment of a [National Army Museum](#) at [Fort Belvoir](#), Virginia, and a complementary [Army Heritage and Educational Center](#) at [Carlisle Barracks](#), Pennsylvania. The Chief of Military History is responsible for ensuring the appropriate use of military history in the teaching of strategy, tactics, logistics, and administration. This mission includes a requirement that military leaders at all levels be aware of the value of history in advancing military professionalism. To that end, the Center holds a biennial history conference and workshop; publishes *Army History*, a professional bulletin devoted to informing the larger military history education community; and supplies readings for the Army school system, including the ROTC community, and texts and other support for the Army's [staff ride](#) program. In this effort, the Chief of Military History is assisted by a historical advisory committee that includes leading academic historians and representatives of the Army school system. Staff rides enable military leaders to retrace the course of a battle on the ground, deepening their understanding of the recurring fundamentals of military operations. As one of the Army's major teaching devices, staff rides are particularly dependent on a careful knowledge of military history. Center historians lead rides directed by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and attended by

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Fellowships and publications To stimulate interest in military history in the Army and the nation, CMH sponsors professional programs.

- **Fellowships:** To encourage and support dissertations in military history by graduate students, the Center offers up to four dissertation fellowships each academic year. These fellowships carry a \$9,000 stipend and access to the Center's facilities and expertise. Although the fellowship program broadly defines the history of war on land, it selects winners with a preference for topics on the history of the U.S. Army. Inquiries should be addressed to the Chief Historian.
- **Publications:** The Center is particularly interested in projects of contemporary interest, such as expeditionary combat, multinational peacekeeping, NATO enlargement, humanitarian relief, nation-building, noncombatant evacuation, antiterrorism, and the management of change. In these areas the Center is able to facilitate research, provide graphics and editorial support, and carry manuscripts through to publication.

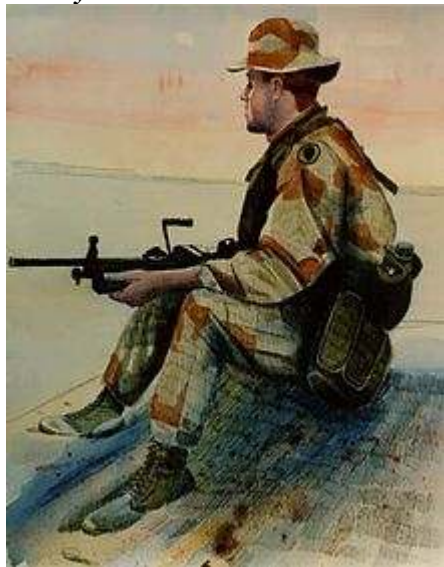
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U. S. Army Art Program

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **U.S. Army Art Program** or **United States Army Combat Art Program** is a program created by the [United States Army](#) to create artwork for museums and other programs sponsored by the US Army. The collection associated with the program is held by the [United States Army Center of Military History](#), as part of their Museums collection.

History



On Guard at Sunset by SFC Peter G. Varisano, a painting made for the United States Army Collection

The Army's official interest in art originated in [World War I](#) when eight [artists](#) (see the list at [AEF artists](#)) were commissioned as captains in the [Corps of Engineers](#) and were sent to Europe to record the activities of the [American Expeditionary Forces](#). At the end of the war most of the team's artwork went to the [Smithsonian Institution](#), which at that time was the custodian of Army historical property and art. There was no Army program for acquiring art during the interwar years, but with the advent of World War II the Corps of Engineers, drawing on its World War I experience, established a War Art Unit in late 1942. The [Associated American Artists](#) helped the Army recruit artists and the War department established a War Art Advisory Committee, a select group of civilian art experts, who selected artists to work in the program.^[1] By the spring of 1943 the committee had selected 42 artists: 23 active duty military and 19 civilians. These artists included [Reginald Marsh](#), [Jack Levine](#), [Joe Jones](#), [Mitchell Siporin](#), [Aaron Bohrod](#), and [Henry Vernum Poor](#).^[1] The first artists were sent to the [Pacific Ocean theater of World War II](#), but in May 1943 Congress withdrew funding from the program and the War Art Unit was inactivated. The Army assigned the military artists to other units and released the civilians. The effort to create a visual record of the American military experience in World War II was then taken up by the private sector in two different programs, one by [Life magazine](#)

and one by [Abbott Laboratories](#), a large medical supply company. When Life offered to employ civilian artists as was correspondents, the War Department agreed to provide them the same support already being given to print and film correspondents. Seventeen of nineteen civilians artists who had been selected by the War Art Committee joined Life as war correspondents. A deal was struck between, then editor of *Life*, [Daniel Longwell](#) and the Secretary of War for the artists to receive the same treatment as news correspondents.^[1] Abbott, in coordination with the Army's [Office of the Surgeon General](#), commissioned twelve artists to record the work of the [Army Medical Corps](#). These two programs resulted in a wide range of work by distinguished artists who had the opportunity to observe the war firsthand. By the end of World War II the Army had acquired over 2,000 pieces of art. In June 1945 the Army established a Historical Properties Section to maintain and exhibit this collection, thus creating the nucleus of today's Army art Collection. On 7 December 1960, *Life* also presented 1050 works by its own correspondents to the Defense Department, many which the Army later received. In 1947, the Army Art program also assumed custody of 8,000 German war art, created by similar Nazi programs^[1], including four architectural renderings by [Adolf Hitler](#).

Official Army Art Program War art continued through subsequent wars, including the [Korean War](#), [Vietnam War](#), [Desert Storm/Desert Shield](#) and the [Global War on Terrorism](#) as well as other operations by the Army. Although no official artists were forwarded to Korea by the Army, nine combat artists teams operated in Vietnam from 1966–1970 as part of the U.S. Army [Vietnam Combat Artists Program](#). The Chief of Military History, developed the Army Art Program as it is today, with specialized training for both civilian and military artists who went into the field as complete units.^[2] As of November 2010, the Army Art collection comprises over 15,500 works of art from over 1300 artists. The Army Staff Artist Program was assigned to the [United States Army Center of Military History](#), Museum Division in 1992 and where it has been established as a permanent part of the Museum Division's Collections Branch.

Public showings In September 2010 the [National Constitution Center](#) in Philadelphia, PA will host an exhibit entitled "Art of the American Soldier" featuring more than 300 works from the army art collection, one of the first times that the Army Art from the Army Art Program has been put on display en masse.^[3] In addition to the 300 works, soldier/artists were also given the opportunity to submit works to be part of digital kiosks at the exhibit. The exhibit was designed to contain highly realistic works, such as those of U.S. Army artist, Master Sergeant Martin Cervantez. Cervantez commented on his pieces on display in Reuters on the nature of the exhibit "If a soldier takes his family to the museum, I want them to be able to say, 'That's what it was like.'"^[4]

See also

- [United States Air Force Art Program](#)
- [American official war artists](#)

References

This article incorporates [public domain material](#) from the [United States Army Center of Military History](#) document "[Army Art Program](#)".

1. [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} ^{[c](#)} ^{[d](#)} McNoughten, Marian R.. "[The Army Art Program](#)". *A Guide to the Study and Use of Military History*. http://www.cgsc.edu/carl/download/csipubs/jessup/jessup_ch14.pdf.
2. [^] "[THE U.S. ARMY ART PROGRAM: A HISTORY](#)". National Constitution Center. http://www.constitutioncenter.org/Files/AS_arthistory.pdf. Retrieved June 29, 2010.
3. [^] "[Art of the American Soldier](#)". [National Constitution Center](#). http://www.constitutioncenter.org/ncc_press_Art_of_the_American_Soldier.aspx. Retrieved 29 June 2010.
4. [^] Hurdle, Jon (19 Jul 2010). "[U.S. Army unveils a trove of soldiers' war paintings](#)". Reuters. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6613AF20100719>.

External links

- [Artwork from the Art Program](#) at the [United States Army Center of Military History](#) webpage
- [The Army's Hidden Treasures](#) by Rita Braver, CBS News (video)
- [Art of the American Soldier](#), U.S. Army produced YouTube program (video)
- [Website for the 2010 showing](#) which includes a number of images and information about the collection
- [Face of Defense: Guardsman Paints to Document Deployment](#) Heather Englehart and her experience as a soldier artist in Iraq
- [Still Dreaming of Painting More War Scenes](#) Another article about soldier artist Heather Englehart
- [Army Artists Look At The War On Terrorism 2001 to the Present](#) E-book published by the [U.S. Army Center of Military History](#)

Ft Leavenworth's Military History

Professional Purpose



United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Active	1973 – present
Branch	U.S. Army
Garrison/HQ	Fort Eustis
Current commander	GEN Robert W. Cone

Established 1 July 1973, the **United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)** is an army command of the [United States Army](#) headquartered at [Fort Eustis](#), Virginia. It is charged with overseeing training of Army forces, the development of operational doctrine, and the development and procurement of new [weapons systems](#). **TRADOC operates 33 schools and centers at 16 Army installations.** TRADOC schools conduct **2,734 courses** (81 directly in support of mobilization) and 373 language courses. The 2,734 courses include 503,164 seats for 434,424 soldiers; 34,675 other-service personnel; 7,824 international soldiers; and 26,241 civilians.^[1]

TRADOC Mission The official mission statement for TRADOC states: TRADOC develops the Army's Soldiers and Civilian leaders and designs, develops and integrates capabilities, concepts and doctrine in order to build a campaign-capable, expeditionary Army in support of joint warfighting capability through **Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN)**.^[2] TRADOC is the official command component that is responsible for training and developing the United States Army.

TRADOC history TRADOC was established as a major U.S. Army command on 1 July 1973. The new command, along with the U.S. Army Forces Command ([FORSCOM](#)), was created from the Continental Army Command (CONARC) located at Fort Monroe, VA. **That action was the major innovation in the Army's post-Vietnam reorganization**, in the face of realization that CONARC's obligations and span of control were too broad for efficient focus. The new organization functionally realigned the major Army commands in the continental United States. CONARC, and Headquarters, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command (CDC), situated at Fort Belvoir, VA, were discontinued, with TRADOC and FORSCOM at Fort Belvoir assuming the realigned missions. TRADOC assumed the combat developments mission from CDC, took over the individual training mission formerly the responsibility of CONARC, and assumed command from CONARC of the major Army installations in the United States housing Army training center and Army branch schools. FORSCOM assumed CONARC's operational responsibility for the command and readiness of all divisions and corps in the continental U.S. and for the installations where they were based. Joined under TRADOC, the major Army missions of individual training and combat developments each had its own lineage. The individual training responsibility had belonged, during World War II, to Headquarters Army Ground Forces (AGF). In 1946 numbered Army areas were established in the U.S. under AGF command. At that time, the AGF moved from Washington, D.C. to Fort Monroe, VA. In March 1948, the AGR was replaced at Fort Monroe with the new Office, Chief of Army Field Forces (OCAFF). OCAFF, however, did not command the training establishment. That function was exercised by Headquarters, Department of the Army through the numbered Armies to the

corps, division, and Army Training Centers. In February 1955, HQ Continental Army Command (CONARC) replaced OCAFF, assuming its missions as well as the training missions from DA. In January, HQ CONARC was redesignated U.S. Continental Army Command. Combat developments emerged as a formal Army mission in the early 1950s, and OCAFF assumed that role in 1952. In 1955, CONARC assumed the mission. In 1962, HQ U.S. Army Combat Development Command (CDC) was established to bring the combat developments function under one major Army command.^[3]

TRADOC Priorities

1. Leader Development
2. Initial Military Training
3. Concepts and Capabilities Integration
4. Human Capital Enterprise
5. Army Training and Learning Concept
6. Doctrine

Major Subordinate Organizations

- [U.S. Army Accessions Command](#) (USAAC)
- [U.S. Army Capabilities Integration Center](#) (ARCIC)
- [U.S. Army Combined Arms Center](#) (CAC) Fort Leavenworth
- [U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command](#) (CASCOM)
- [U.S. Army TRADOC Analysis Center](#) (TRAC)
- [U.S. Army Center for Army Lessons Learned](#) (CALL)
- [U.S. Army Initial Military Training](#) (IMT)

Staff Maxie McFarland (G-2)

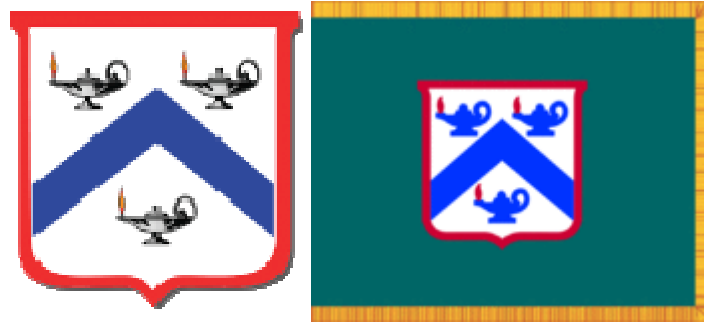
Commanders Main article: [Commanding General, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command](#) The current Commanding General is General [Robert W. Cone](#). In this position, he focuses on a number of issues and creates goals for the future of TRADOC. New initiatives are implemented, affecting the command's 32 schools among other things. His Command Sergeant Major is David M. Bruner.

See also [Army Correspondence Course Program](#)

References [^](#) [TRADOC fact sheet](#) [^](#) [TRADOC commander on ARFORGEN, and the US Army](#) [^](#) [TRADOC history](#)

- [TRADOC Website](#) [TRADOC history](#) [Fort Monroe, Virginia Website](#) [TRAC Website](#)

U. S. Army Combined Arms Center (CAC)



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Active	1 July 1973–present
Role	Provides leadership and supervision for leader development and professional military and civilian education.
Size	2,000+
Part of	16 major schools and centers.
Garrison/HQ	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Nickname	Intellectual Center of the Army
Motto	Ad Bellum Pace Parati ("Prepared in peace for war")
Colors	Argent, a chevron Azure between three lamps of the like flamed Proper
Current commander	LTG Robert L. Caslen

The **U.S. Army Combined Arms Center (USACAC)** is located at [Fort Leavenworth](#) and provides leadership and supervision for leader development and professional military and civilian education; institutional and collective training; functional training; training support; battle command; doctrine; lessons learned and specified areas the Commanding General, [United States Army Training and Doctrine Command](#) (TRADOC) designates in order to serve as a catalyst for change and to support developing relevant and ready expeditionary land formations with campaign qualities in support of the joint force commander.

Components Components (all based in Fort Leavenworth) are:^[1]

- [Battle Command Knowledge System](#)
- U.S. Army Information Operations Proponent
- Combat Studies Institute
- Current Force Integration Directorate
- [U.S. Army Command and General Staff College](#) (the Army's [graduate school](#) and the center's most famous institution)
- Combined Arms Center for Training (which includes the Battle Command Training Program and the National Simulations Center)
- TRADOC Program Integration Office-Battle Command
- Center for Army Lessons Learned
- Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate
- Center for Army Leadership
- Military Review

Components (based in Fort Rucker) are:

- [U.S. Army Warrant Officer Career College](#)

Overview [Fort Leavenworth, Kansas](#) is the oldest continuously operating military installation west of the [Mississippi River](#). This historic post, noted for its campus setting, open green spaces and hometown character, is the home of the US Army's Combined Arms Center (CAC). CAC, as a major subordinate headquarters of the US Army Training and Doctrine Command, has often been referred to as the "Intellectual Center of the Army". It is, in many regards, "home base" for the majority of field grade officers across the Army. Since 1882, CAC and its predecessor organizations have been engaged in the primary mission of preparing the Army and its leaders for war. At present, this mission is divided between preparing the Army for the Global War on Terrorism and transforming it to meet future threats. In order to accomplish these critical missions, CAC provides Army-wide leadership and supervision for leader development and professional military and civilian education; institutional and collective training; functional training; training support; battle command; doctrine; lessons learned; and other specified areas that the TRADOC Commander designates. All of these are focused toward making CAC a catalyst for change and to

support the development of a relevant and ready ground force to support joint, interagency and multinational operations anywhere in the world.^[2]

Organizational structure

The Combined Arms Center is organized along four basic levels: The commander exercises overall responsibility over assigned personnel and subordinate organizations to ensure that assigned missions are accomplished in the most efficient and effective manner possible. The Command Sergeant Major, by tradition, is responsible for the conduct and development of enlisted soldiers and non-commissioned officers across the command. The CAC Chief of Staff manages and oversees the activities of a coordinating staff and a special staff. The coordinating staff is focused on policy and procedure development for the command; the special staff provides command-wide advice in specialized or technical areas. Major subordinate organizations carry out the majority of the functions assigned to the CAC commander. In general, each is resourced for and focused on a core function and one or more specified functions. Schools, centers and specialized activities are spread across the country and are responsible for executing a portion of the CAC mission. In general, each of these organizations is responsible for the training of specific branch skills (such as "[Infantry](#)") and serving as the Army's functional expert in that area. In this regard, CAC is an integrator of specialized skills, on one hand, and an executor of common skills, on the other.

Military Review Since 1922, the center has published the bimonthly journal Military Review. Their goal is to study the concepts, doctrine and principles of warfare in an open atmosphere.^[3]

Commanders Main article: [Commandant of the United States Army Command and General Staff College](#) Since 1976 commandant of the college has been a [Lieutenant General](#) (three stars). [David Petraeus](#) was the previous commandant immediately before going to command the [Multinational Force - Iraq](#).

See also [Fort Leavenworth, Kansas](#)

- [U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command](#)
- [U.S. Army Command and General Staff College](#)
- [U.S. Army Warrant Officer Career College](#)
- [Lt. Gen. William B. Caldwell, IV](#)
- [Command Sgt. Maj. Philip F. Johndrow](#)
- [Center for the Army Profession and Ethic \(CAPE\)](#)

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External links [Combined Arms Center Official Website](#) [Combined Arms Center and Fort Leavenworth Official Website](#)

Combined Arms Center

a subordinate HQ of the US Army Training and Doctrine Command

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas is the oldest continuously operating military installation west of the Mississippi River. This historic post, noted for its campus setting, open green spaces and hometown character, is the home of the US Army's Combined Arms Center (CAC). CAC, as a major subordinate headquarters of the **US Army Training and Doctrine Command**, has often been referred to as the "**Intellectual Center of the Army**". It is, in many regards, "home base" for the majority of field grade officers across the Army. Since 1882, CAC and its predecessor organizations have been engaged in the primary mission of preparing the Army and its leaders for war. At present, this mission is divided between preparing the Army for the Global War on Terrorism and transforming it to meet future threats.

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CAC Staff: CAC Senior Leadership CAC Staff Military Personnel (G-1) Security and Intelligence (G-2) Operations (G-3) Information Management (G-6) Resource Management (G-8) Secretary of the General Staff Chaplain CAC Engineer Chief Knowledge Officer Executive Services Inspector General International Liaison Officers Retention Office Quality Assurance Safety Office Special Troops Battalion Staff Judge Advocate Strategic Plans and Communication Office
Schools and Centers

- [LD&E/Command and General Staff College \(CGSC\)](#)
- [School of Advanced Military Studies \(SAMS\)](#)
- [Command and General Staff School \(CGSS\)](#)
- [International Military Student Division \(IMSD\)](#)
- [School of Command Prep \(SCP\)](#)
- [The School of Advanced leadership and Tactics \(SALT\)](#)
- [Center for Army Leadership \(CAL\)](#)
- [Center for the Army Profession and Ethic \(CAPE\)](#)
- [Combined Arms Research Library \(CARL\)](#)
- [Combat Studies Institute \(CSI\)](#)

[Defense Language Institute \(DLI\)](#)
[Military Review](#)
[Warrant Officer Career College \(WOCC\)](#)
[WHINSEC](#)

Combined Arms Research Library (CARL) **Combined Arms Research Library (CARL) Digital Library**

All collections

1. [World War II Operational Documents](#) During WW II the **Command and General Staff Colleges** primary mission was to train large numbers of captains and majors to be staff officers in battalions, brigades, divisions, and corps. To that end, the Army provided **copies of documents produced by field units to the College**. Operations orders, after action reports, intelligence
2. [School of Advanced Military Studies Monographs](#) The **School of Advanced Military Studies (SAMS)** is one of the parts of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College (CGSC). Most SAMS students complete the regular CGSC course, then stay for a second academic year. They write either one or two monographs (depending on the requirement at the time) and are awarded a Master of Military ...
3. [Master of Military Art and Science Theses](#) The **Master of Military Art and Science (MMAS)** program began in 1964 at the US Army Command and General Staff College (CGSC). CGSC regular course students may elect to take a set of electives, write a thesis, and earn an accredited Masters. This collection contains all the publicly releasable monographs produced since the program began ...
4. [Fort Leavenworth History](#) This collection is intended to showcase a variety of media relating to the history of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas with particular attention to the CGSC. Books, pamphlets, photographs, and maps are included.
5. [Military History, 1900 - 1939](#) Look in this collection for items covering World War I, Russo-Japanese War, the interwar period or other topics during this time period.
6. [General Military History](#) The items in this collection cover the areas of military history which are not covered in the other collections. Look in here for items on the Vietnam Conflict, Korean War, and the U.S. Civil War, to name a few.
7. [Operational Leadership Experiences](#) "A project of the **Combat Studies Institute**, the Operational Leadership Experiences Interview Collection archives firsthand, multi-service accounts from military personnel who planned, participated in and supported operations in the Global War on Terrorism."
8. [Obsolete Military Manuals](#) Obsolete military manuals are frequently used by researchers to understand the thought process and operating environment of the military during a certain time frame. This collection will have an emphasis on Army doctrine. The publications in this collection are no longer current doctrine or current operating procedures. They are ...
9. [CGSS Student Papers, 1930-1936](#) The **Command and General Staff School (CGSS)** students at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, produced papers about military history topics during 1930-1936 classes. Some of the papers were written as individual research papers and some were done as a group research monograph. This is a rich resource for interwar topics, as well as lessons learned ...
10. [Military Review](#) **Military Review** is a refereed journal that provides a forum for original thought and debate on the art and science of land warfare and other issues of current interest to the US Army and the Department of Defense. Military Review has been in constant publication since 1922. It is currently published in English, Portuguese, Spanish, and ...
11. [CGSC Student Papers](#) Post World War II papers written by students during their time at the **Command and General Staff College**. These papers were written for course requirements and do not fit into the SAMS monographs or CGSC theses collections.
12. [The Nafziger Collection of Orders of Battle](#) The American Civil War portion of the **Nafziger Collection** contains orders of battle from 1861-1865 with over 800 individual pdf files. It began with the author's interest in Napoleonic Wars, and steadily grew to other areas because of the gaming public's interest in these highly detailed ...
13. [USASMA Digital Library](#) The United States **Army Sergeant Majors Academy (USASMA)** digital library contains a variety of documents created by students while attending academy courses; as part of an ongoing digitization/preservation project at USASMA, the library also acts as a public archive for NCO-related print, audio, and image collections. Included among the ...
14. [Frontier Army Museum](#) The collection of the **Frontier Army Museum** reflects the mission of the museum to collect, preserve, manage, research and utilize for educational purposes, historically significant property pertaining to the history of the Frontier Army (1804-1917) and Fort Leavenworth (1827- present) including its role in the development of education and ...
15. [Fort Leonard Wood Digital Collection](#) The Guidon came into being as a weekly publication in 1966 under the title Fort Leonard Wood Guidon. Between 1966 and 1987 the title was simplified to Guidon before becoming Essayons in 1988. The

name reverted back to Guidon in 1999. It has been and continues to be a record of Fort Leonard Wood and its surrounding communities.

16. Center for Army Lessons Learned Repository The Center for Army Lessons Learned Repository consists of CALL products that are marked approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. For the complete collection of CALL products visit <http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/call/index.asp> where you can log in with an AKO account or CAC card.

17. US Army Artillery School The Morris Swett Technical Library, located within the Fires Center of Excellence at Fort Sill, is the repository for materials, documents, and artifacts of the artillery profession and early Fort Sill history. The digital collection comprises the oldest and most unique documents from within the holdings. Our goal is to provide ready ...

U.S. Army Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

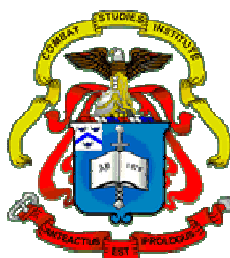


The Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) is an agent for change focused on the collection, analysis, dissemination, integration, and archiving of new concepts; tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP); and solutions throughout the Army from the tactical through theater/strategic levels of war. CALL is forward deployed around the globe and provides joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational (JIIM) forces with historic and emerging observations, insights, and lessons (OIL). The support provides valuable TTP to deployed and follow-on forces and helps improve the warfighting capabilities of the Army. CALL is a multi-media based operation that disseminates these lessons and other related materials through a variety of print and electronic media, including their [web site](#). After the Army's experience in [Operation Urgent Fury](#), the Chief of Staff of the Army, General John Wickham, tasked the Army Studies Group to conduct an analysis of the Army's ability to adapt forces to local conditions in combat. On June 15, 1984 the Army Studies Group, headed by Colonel [Wesley Clark](#), proposed a system for capturing lessons learned and adapting units for combat. The Chief of Staff of the Army quickly approved the recommended approach. CALL was officially stood up on August 1, 1985 as a directorate of the Combined Arms Training Activity (CATA) located at Ft. Leavenworth, KS.

Sources

- ["The Center for Army Lessons Learned Public Website"](#). 2007-01-26. <http://call.army.mil>. Retrieved 2007-01-26.
- [#333: The Center for Lessons Learned](#), a May 2007 story about U.S. Army Center for Army Lessons Learned from [This American Life](#)
- ["Army Lessons Learned"](#), *Federal Computer Week*, July 15, 2006.

COMBAT STUDIES INSTITUTE (CSI)



The Combat Studies Institute was established on 18 June 1979 as a department-level activity within the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. CSI has the following missions:

- Prepare and present instruction in military history at USACGSC and assist other USACGSC departments in integrating military history into their instruction.
- Publish works in a variety of formats for the Active Army and Reserve Components on historical topics pertinent to the doctrinal concerns of the Army.

<http://www.history.army.mil/catalog/browse/title.html>

CSI is part of the U S Army Combined Arms Center. CSI works by Four Teams (R&P - SRT - COST - MHIST), an Office (CAC History) and a Museum (FAM)

Institutions aren't ends unto themselves

CAC/CSI The Research and Publications Team (R&P)



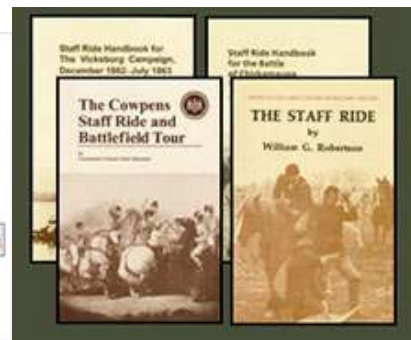
The Research and Publications (R&P) team writes and publishes doctrinally and operationally relevant historical studies for use by current US Army leaders and planners. CSI publications are available in a variety of formats: CGSC Press, Leavenworth Papers, The Long War Series, CSI Special Studies, CSI Reports, and other miscellaneous offerings. R&P also hosts an annual historical symposium that gathers leading academics and senior military officers to address historical topics relevant to the current operations of the US Army. Contact the Research and Publications Team at: (913)684-2138, DSN 552-2138 leav-r&ponline@conus.army.mil **[Download the 2008 CSI Publication Catalog](#)** **[Submit Your Manuscript to CSI](#)** **[Download a Publication](#)** **[Request a Publication](#)**

<u>The Long War Operational History Series</u>	<u>The Long War (Formerly GWOT) Occasional Paper Series</u>	<u>Special Studies</u>
<u>Staff Ride Handbooks</u>	<u>Leavenworth Papers</u>	<u>CSI Research Surveys</u>
<u>Miscellaneous Offerings</u>	<u>CSI Conference Proceedings Books</u>	<u>CSI Reprints</u>
<u>General</u>	<u>Revolutionary War</u>	<u>Lewis and Clark</u>
<u>Civil War</u>	<u>Indian Wars</u>	<u>Spanish-American War</u>
<u>World War I</u>	<u>World War II</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>General</u> • <u>War With Germany</u> • <u>War With Japan</u> 	<u>Korean War</u>
<u>Vietnam War</u>	<u>Contingency Operations</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>General & Pre-1970s</u> • <u>Lebanon</u> • <u>1970s and 1980s</u> • <u>1990s and GWOT</u> 	<u>Modern Warfare</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>General</u> • <u>Global War on Terrorism (GWOT)</u>
<u>Cold War</u>	<u>Desert Storm</u>	<u>Arab-Israeli Wars</u>

CAC/CSI Staff Ride Team (SRT)

The Staff Ride Team develops and conducts live and virtual staff rides as an educational tool for Soldiers. By focusing on the timeless and universal aspects of warfighting, staff rides provide important insights into military operations, concepts of leadership and the face of battle, through vignettes and topics for discussion. The Staff Ride Team also provides information and guidance to US Army organizations on how to conduct staff rides for the purpose of educating leaders. The Staff Ride is a historical study of a campaign or battle that envisions a systematic preliminary study, an extensive visit to campaign sites, and an opportunity to integrate lessons derived from each. A significant component of this detailed study is the analysis of the terrain over which the action took place and the effect of that terrain upon the battle or campaign. It is this three dimensional visualization of the battlefield that separates a staff ride from a battle analysis. For more information on the methodology of a staff ride see the CSI publication *A virtual staff ride (VSR) follows the same methodology as a "live" or "field" staff ride, but because travel restrictions preclude a trip to battlefield sites, the terrain is replicated in a virtual environment. The CSI model of a virtual staff ride envisions a detailed replication of terrain based upon satellite imagery and the construction of three dimensional models to immerse the student in the virtual terrain, thus providing the most realistic vision of the battlefield possible. CSI currently has two virtual staff rides fully developed, one that covers primarily the march to Baghdad and selected operations up to 2005 and Operation ANACONDA in OEF in 2002. For more information on these staff rides, please Contact the Staff Ride Team (SRT) at: (913)684-2082, DSN 552-2082 [The Staff Ride. leav-srtonline@conus.army.mil](mailto:leav-srtonline@conus.army.mil)*

Definition of a Staff Ride History of Staff Rides Staff Ride Policy Letter



CAC/CSI Contemporary Operations Studies Team (COST)

The COST team researches and writes timely historical accounts of the US Army's current campaigns in Iraq and Afghanistan. *On Point II: Transition to the New Campaign*, which was released in June 2008, was the team's first publication and covered Operation Iraqi Freedom from May 2003 through January 2005. The team's next book will be titled *A Different Kind of War: The US Army in Operation Enduring Freedom*, September 2001 - September 2005, and is scheduled for release in the Spring 2009.

Contact the Contemporary Operations Study Team at: (913)684-2088, DSN 552-2088 leav-cost@conus.army.mil



CAC/CSI Military History Instructional Support Team (MHIST)

Ensures the implementation and maintenance of an integrated and progressive program of military history instruction in the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Trains TRADOC instructors to teach military history and assists in certification visits of command historians. The team also teaches CGSOC students enrolled in the Master of Military Arts and Science (MMAS) and recommends the award of the additional skill identifier 5X (Field Historian) for completion of course requirements.

[Military History Instructor's Course \(MHIC\)](#) The Military History Instructor Course (MHIC) is an 85-hour course designed to prepare Senior ROTC Instructors, State Military Academy Instructors, and other specified instructors to teach US Military History IAW the TRADOC Military History Program and specifically Task Number 155-197-0020. The course consists of approximately 60 hours of group seminar classes to familiarize the students with the training support package and US military history in general. A key focus of the course is to teach instructors how to teach history. Students will also participate in a staff ride, a historical weapons shoot, and a library and museum tour in order to provide examples of non-classroom and non-traditional methods of teaching military history. MHIC is similar to a graduate level course designed to prepare postgraduate instructors to teach history at the undergraduate level. The course is accredited by the North Central Association of colleges and Schools (NCA) for three graduate credits in history. It is graded on a pass/fail system although arrangements may be made for individual graded assessments. The transcript will reflect the pass/fail nature of the course. PREREQUISITES: Active and Reserve commissioned and noncommissioned officers and civilian personnel equivalents who are assigned to a duty position requiring the conduct of instruction in military history.

[Army Historian Additional Skill Identifier 5X and Army Field Historian Course \(A625\)](#) The Historian (ASI 5X) designates to the Army personnel system those Officers who have unique skills and who are qualified to serve in positions as Army historians, Instructors, and History Detachment members. The Army historian is trained in oral interview techniques, archiving techniques, writing of American military history, evaluating historical materials, document gathering, analysis of historical documentation and the organization, roles and war-time duties of Military History Detachments (MHDs). The requirements to earn the 5X ASI are:

- CGSC Students MMAS w/CSI, and completion of A625 - History MA*, and completion of A625 - Graduate Degree in related field*, and completion of A625. Director, CSI determines equivalency of other fields.
- Field Officers / Distance Learning: MMAS w/CSI, and completion of A625 DL - History MA* with Thesis and completion of A625 DL - Graduate Degree in related field* and completion of A625 DL. Director, CSI determines equivalency of other fields. *—Discretion of Director, CSI.

If you are interested in earning a 5X ASI, please submit a memorandum to: Combat Studies Institute, ATTN: MHIST. 290 Stimson, Unit 1, Bldg 225 Truesdell Hall, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-129

[Digital Battle Maps](#)

[American Revolution \(1776, 1776 Analysis, 1777 Saratoga, 1777 Saratoga Analysis, Southern Campaign, Southern Campaign Analysis\)](#). [Mexican-American War \(Analysis\)](#). [American Civil War \(Prelude, Prelude Analysis, Overview 1861-1965, Overview Analysis, Eastern Campaign 1862, Eastern Campaign 1862 Analysis, Antietam and Analysis, Chancellorsville, Chancellorsville Analysis\)](#). [Frontier Wars 1865-1890](#). [Spanish-American and Philippine Wars](#). [World War II \(European Theater, Leyte Gulf, Pacific Theater January-June 1942, Pacific Theater July 1942 - August 1945, World War II Analysis\)](#). [Battle Analysis \(Kasserine Pass Example\) Principles of War \(Chancellorsville Example\)](#)

[Battle Analysis](#) [Battle Analysis Slides](#). [Battle Analysis Instructor Notes](#)- [Battle Analysis Study Guide - Student Handout 1](#). [Battle Analysis - Threads of Continuity - Student Handout 2](#)



Combat Studies Institute conducts a historical weapons shoot - 2 May

CAC/CSI Combined Arms Center (CAC) History Office

The Combined Arms Center History Office (CAC History) acts as the intuitional memory for the Combined Arms Center and Fort Leavenworth. CAC History gathers, preserves, makes accessible, analyzes, and publishes the history of the organization in order to make the Commander and his staff more effective and successful in their mission. The CAC History Office:

- Prepares The Annual Command History;
- Collects and Maintains Oral History Interviews With Key Personnel;
- Administers The Fort Leavenworth Hall Of Fame and The Army Family Member Oral History Project
- Acts As Secretariat To The Post Memorials and Dedication Program;
- Responds To Historical Inquiries;
- Supports Leader Development and Participates in Public Information and Visitor Services Through Military History Education;
- Prepares Historical Manuscripts For Publication; and
- Maintains Liaison With Other Historians, Historical Offices and Historical Organizations.

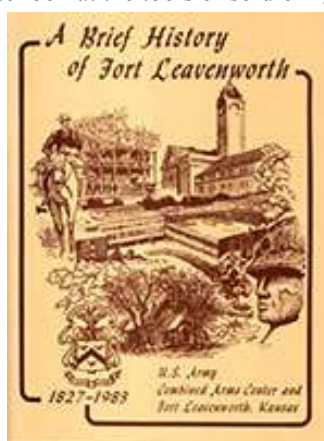
Contact the CAC Historian at: (913)684-7392, DSN 552-7392 leav-csi@conus.army.mil *Combined Arms and Fort Leavenworth Archive Online Fort Leavenworth Hall of Fame Other Digital Resources*

CAC/CSI Frontier Army Museum (FAM)

The Frontier Army Museum collects and preserves artifacts that tell the story of the Frontier Army from 1804 to 1916, and Fort Leavenworth from 1827 to the present through the use of its collection of historical artifacts. The original collection began in 1939 when the wagon shop at Fort Leavenworth closed and the horse-drawn vehicles were relocated and called the "Old Rolling Wheels Museum." In 1960, the museum was officially recognized as an Army Museum and has continued to preserve one of the finest collections of nineteenth century military artifacts in the country. The museum is free and open to the public. Hours of operation are 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 10:00 a.m. to 4:00p.m. on Saturdays. The museum is closed Sundays and all federal holidays. Contact the Frontier Army Museum at: (913)684-3767, DSN 552-3767 leav-fam@conus.army.mil

Collections The museum collection of over seven thousand items consists of weapons, uniforms equipment, and vehicles used by Frontier Army soldiers as well as many Fort Leavenworth related items. Two of the premier pieces are the 1832 General Officer Coat worn by General Henry Leavenworth and a Curtiss JN4D aircraft, of the type used by General Pershing during the "Punitive Expedition" into Mexico. For information about the collection or to inquire about a donation e-mail

Exhibits The Fort Leavenworth gallery highlights the importance of Fort Leavenworth's role in the exploration and expansion of the nation throughout the nineteenth century as well as its continuing role in soldier education. The Museum's main gallery highlights the efforts of the Frontier Army in exploration, expansion and protection of the Trans-Mississippi West from the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804) to the chase of Pancho Villa by General John Pershing (1916). The museum offers a unique look at the tools of soldiering used throughout this time period



U. S. Army Command and General Staff College (CGSC)



The Command and General Staff College is often referred to as the school that teaches Army majors. In fact, the CGSC consists of four schools, the largest of which is the CGSS, and it is CGSS which teaches the Intermediate Level Education course which all US Army majors attend, either at Fort Leavenworth or at one of four satellite locations.

- The **US Army Command & General Staff School (CGSS)** educates and trains intermediate level Army Officers, International Officers, Sister Service Officers and Interagency leaders prepared to operate in full spectrum Army, joint, interagency, and multinational environments as field grade commanders and staff officers
- The **School of Advanced Military Studies (SAMS)** educates the future commanders and leaders of our Armed Forces, our Allies, and the Inter-agency at the graduate level to think strategically and operationally to solve complex adaptive problems across the security environment. The SAMS consists of the Advanced Military Studies Program for majors and the Advanced Operational Arts Studies Fellowship, a Senior Service College level program. Both programs award a Masters Degree in Military Arts and Sciences (MMAS.)
- **School for Command Preparation (SCP)** organizes, administers, and conducts preparation courses for battalion and brigade level command selectees (and their spouses), as well as noncommissioned officers chosen to serve as Command Sergeants-Major (and their spouses). The SCP also provides simulation enhanced tactical training for CGSC students and faculty members
- The **School of Advanced Leadership and Tactics (SALT)** mission is to provide officer continuing education towards developing the Scholar-Warrior-Leader from First Lieutenant to selection for Major. The result is mastery of branch-specific technical and tactical skills, staff processes in battalions and brigades, direct leadership and command competencies, and initial broadening opportunities.

CGSC/ U. S. Army School of Advanced Military Studies (SAMS)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



"The Mind is the Key to Victory." Eisenhower Hall.

The **United States Army School of Advanced Military Studies (SAMS)** is one of five [United States Army](#) schools that make up the [United States Army Command and General Staff College](#) at [Fort Leavenworth, Kansas](#). The school consists of two programs: the larger Advanced Military Studies Program (AMSP), and the Advanced Operational Art Studies Fellowship (AOASF), which is attended by more senior officers. The student body is small, but diverse; the U.S. armed forces, U.S. interagency, and allied military forces are represented at the school. The first class, in 1984, graduated 13 students. Due to increasing requirements for SAMS graduates by the U.S. military, the school was expanded during the 1990s. The 2010 graduating class comprised over 120 students. The [graduate school](#) which issues a Masters Degree in Military Arts and Sciences is both a training ground and a think tank for some of the Army's brightest officers. The [Army chief of staff](#), and sometimes the [Joint Chiefs of Staff](#), asks SAMS graduates to develop contingency plans for future military operations. SAMS planners have supported every major U.S. military campaign since the school's inception in 1984. Graduates are colloquially known as "Jedi Knights".^[1]

Selection for this intense academic program includes an application process, interview, and an examination. SAMS attendees must complete the U.S. Army's [Command and General Staff School](#) or an equivalent intermediate-level education course offered by another uniformed service. The student body of SAMS comprises mostly U.S. Army field grade officers from [combat](#), [combat support](#), and [combat service support](#) branches.^[2] However, in the 1987–1988 academic year, the U.S. joint services began participation with three U.S. Air Force graduates; officers from the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps followed in the next two years. In later years, other U.S. government agencies also began sending students to SAMS.^[3] The course is [co-ed](#); Major Linda Linden became the first female graduate in 1989.^[4] Various foreign militaries are represented in the student body. "The first international officers, from [Norway](#) and [Canada](#), graduated in Academic year 1998–1999.^[5] Numerous allied militaries are now represented at SAMS, including [Argentina](#), [Australia](#), Canada, [Colombia](#), [Germany](#), [Spain](#), and the [United Kingdom](#).^[6] The first [United States Agency for International Development](#) (USAID) graduate was John Riodan, who attended the AMSP in 2007–2008; the first [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#) student, [Special Agent](#) Danny Day, attended the AOASF beginning in 2009.^[7] [Warrant officers](#) were first admitted to SAMS in the 2010–2011 class, including its highest ranking warrant officer graduate, CW5 John Robinson.^[8] The mission of SAMS is to "educate the future leaders of the Armed Forces, Allies and the Interagency at the graduate level to be agile and adaptive leaders who think critically at the strategic and operational levels to solve complex ambiguous problems".^[9] Lieutenant General David Huntoon stated that SAMS could rightly be called the most brilliant education for critical thinking in military history, and the most revolutionary change in the planning structure of standing armies since the creation of the Prussian General Staff in the mid 1800s.^[10] Similar schools are offered by the United States Marine Corps and the United States Air Force: the Marine Corps' [School of Advanced Warfighting](#) (SAW), and the Air Force's [School of Advanced Air and Space Studies](#) (SAASS).^[11]

History "Work Relentlessly, Accomplish Much, Remain in the Background, and Be More Than You Seem." Graf von Schleiffen. "The motto selected to describe the SAMS graduate."^[12] "SAMS graduated its first class of 13 students in May 1984, and subsequent classes over the next 16 years averaged 48. In 2000, the Army began expanding the program from four seminars to the current nine to more than double the size of the class." The school conducts two classes per year, one graduating in December, and one graduating in May or June. In 2010, the school's graduating class included more than 120 students—the largest class ever in the school's 26-year history.^[13] As of 2009, more than 1700 students from 13 countries have successfully completed the course.^[14] In its early years, the value of the school had not yet been established. The "first test of battle" for SAMS graduates came during [Operation Just Cause](#). A core planning cell of seven SAMS graduates "crafted a well rehearsed and well executed plan that simultaneously struck some roughly 50 objectives in a single coordinated blow".^[15] The results of Operation Just Cause reverberated within the school. An end-of-course survey in 1990 suggested that—considering the operation—"LIC [low intensity conflict] needed more emphasis', and that the course needed 'more joint participation'".^[16] Lieutenant General Guy C. Swan noted that SAMS graduates were indispensable in Europe after the fall of the [Berlin wall](#) and the dissolution of the WARSAW Pact. SAMS graduates were expected to "re-engineer the decades of planning that had gone into the GDP [General Defense Plan] almost overnight". Swan stated that this was "the first true test of SAMS on a large scale".^[17] SAMS graduates are "remembered most famously in the early days for producing the 'Jedi Knights' employed by [Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf](#) in developing the famous 'left hook' during [Desert Storm](#)".^[18] Lieutenant General David Huntoon stated in 2009 that **SAMS "has established a corps of leaders, thinkers and planners who in the last two decades have reset the conditions for American military success"**.^[19] As of 2009, SAMS graduates have supported every major U.S. military campaign operation during the last 25 years.^[20] SAMS graduates are known "for their critical thinking skill sets",^[21] and are a "commodity [consistently] called for by [combatant commanders](#) around the world today".^[22] In 2010, Brigadier General Sean MacFarland stated that, In a crisis, the president always asks, 'where are the aircraft carriers?' In the Army, leaders ask, 'Where are the SAMS graduates?' Just as the aircraft carrier was a game changer in naval warfare, SAMS graduates and practitioners of operational art have been game changers in land warfare.^[23] In 2010, Army [Vice Chief of Staff](#) [Peter W. Chiarelli](#), "praised the school ... for being at the forefront of the effort to remake strategic military planning for the 21st century".^[24]

Curricula The School for Advanced Military Studies comprises two programs available for students: the Advanced Military Studies Program (AMSP) and the Advanced Operational Arts Studies Fellowship (AOASF). The AMSP "educates students in military arts and science", while the AOASF focuses on "planning and executing full-spectrum operations in coordination with other government and nongovernmental agencies."^[25] Subjects taught at SAMS include: [Military Campaigns](#), [Effects-Based Operations](#), [Joint Warfare](#), [Philosophy](#), [Military History](#), the [European Neighbourhood Policy](#), [Military Strategy](#), and [Military Theory](#), with optional additional study in [Red Team](#), [Special Forces](#) Operational Planning, and Systemic Operational Design. Feedback from students with extensive operational experience is used to continuously reshape and improve the classes and training.^[26] As part of the completion requirements for the course, students "write either one or two monographs (depending on the requirement at the time) and are awarded a Master of Military Art and Science (MMAS) graduate degree" at the end of the school.^[27]

Advanced Military Studies Program The majority of SAMS students participate in the Advanced Military Studies Program.^[28] It is designed to educate leaders within the United States "Armed Forces, our Allies, and the Interagency at the graduate level to think strategically and operationally to solve complex problems across the security environment. Graduates are innovative risk-takers willing to experiment and excel at adaptive leadership and at the art of command. Officers are critical thinkers who are able to synthesize the elements of U.S. national power and anticipate future operational environments." Students who complete the course receive a Masters Degree in Military Art and Science.^[29] The AMSP program is intended to produce leaders who, "(1) Are innovative leaders, willing to accept risk and to experiment, (2) Are adaptive leaders who excel at the art of command, (3) Anticipate the future operational environment, (4) Apply critical & creative thinking skills in order to solve complex problems, (5) Demonstrate mastery of Operational Art and Doctrine, (6)

Synthesize the elements of US national power in Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental and Multinational (JIIM) operations, [and] (7) Demonstrate Effective Communications."^[30] Following graduation from the AMSF program, officers serve in a twelve-month utilization tour in a critical battle staff position within a U.S. [Brigade Combat Team](#), division or corps headquarters.^[31]

Advanced Operational Art Studies Fellowship The Advanced Operational Art Studies Fellowship is the "senior program" at SAMS. This course focuses on the operational and strategic realms of war and "prepares future Colonel-level commanders and operational planners for assignments ... within combatant and service component commands."^[32] This program was begun in 1985 as the Advanced Operational Studies Fellowship (AOSF). Because highly-qualified officers could not remain as faculty permanently, this program was designed to mitigate the effects of periodic faculty reassignments due to operational requirements. The AOSF program allowed students to complete the AMSP in their first year and then serve as the "principal instructor" for the AMSP during their second year. In 1995, the name of the program was changed to its current version.^[33] During the first year, the Fellows' curriculum includes graduate-level study of military art and science, visits to combatant and service component commands, a robust guest speaker program, and practical exercises in campaign design. Graduates of AOASF earn a Masters Degree in Military Art and Science". In the second half of the course, AOASF students "serve as AMSP graduate-level seminar leaders or other faculty positions as assigned by the SAMS Director". Graduates of the AOASF receive credit as a [War College](#) graduate.^[34] The AOASF is designed to graduate "(1) Innovative risk takers willing to experiment, (2) Exceptional commanders, schooled in the art of command, and leaders of campaign planning and strategic and operational design, (3) Creative leaders who can solve complex-adaptive problems at the strategic and theater-strategic levels of conflict, (4) Expert evaluators of the practical strategic and operational implications of cultural differences, (4) Masters at developing and mentoring junior officers, and (5) Demonstrate effective communications."^[35]

Notable Graduates

- [William B. Caldwell, IV](#) (Class of 1988)
- [Charles C. Campbell](#)
- [Don Holder](#)
- [David Huntoon](#) (Class of 1988)^[36]
- [William Webster](#)^[37]
- [James Dubik](#) (Class of 1991)
- [Ray Barrett](#) (Class of 1985)

Notes

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SAMS Director Colonel Wayne W. Grigsby, Jr. Biography



COL Grigsby began his career at Fort Clayton, Panama. Following graduation from Salisbury State University, he served as a Rifle Platoon Leader, Support Platoon Leader, and Battalion Assistant S-3 in 1-187 Infantry Rakassans and 5-87 Infantry, in Panama. Following his attendance of the Infantry Officers Advanced Course, at Fort Benning Georgia in September of 1988, COL Grigsby served as the Battalion Adjutant in 3-7 Infantry Cottonbalers. COL Grigsby then went on to command B Company, 3-7 Infantry, during Desert Shield/ Desert Storm. Following Desert Storm, he commanded Headquarters Headquarters Company, 2-7 Infantry Cottonbalers. Following Command, COL Grigsby spent two years as an Infantry Branch Assignment Officer. In June of 1996, he served as the Chief of Plans for the 82nd Airborne Division in Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In October of 1997, he moved to 1-504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, where he served as the Battalion Operations Officer. He then served as the 504th Parachute Infantry Regimental Operations Officer.

In May of 1998, COL Grigsby served as the Aide de Camp to the Commander of XVIII Airborne Corps, followed by the Director of Plans for the XVIII Airborne Corps. In June of 2001, COL Grigsby assumed command of the Blue Spaders, 1-26 Infantry Regiment, where he deployed the Battalion in support of KFOR 4A and part of ARFOR Turkey, in support of OIF I. He then served as the Big Red One Division G3 for two years, which included combat operations in support of OIF II. Following his completion of the National War College, COL Grigsby served as the Commander of 3rd HBCT/ 3ID Sledgehammer; participating as one of the five Surge Brigades in Iraq during OIV V. Following Brigade Command, he served as the Joint Operations Division Chief in the J33 Joint Staff. Prior to his current assignment as the Director of the School of Advanced Military Studies, COL Grigsby was the Chief of ISAF Joint Command's Future Operations Cross-Functional Team in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. COL Grigsby's military education includes the Infantry Officer Basic Course, Infantry Officer Advanced Course, Jumpmaster Course, the Command and General Staff College, Advanced Military Studies Program at Fort Leavenworth Kansas, and the National War College at Fort McNair Washington DC. He has earned a Masters Degree in National Security Strategy from Fort McNair, Washington DC. His awards and decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit (with two oak leaf clusters), the Bronze Star (with two oak leaf clusters) and the Douglas McArthur Leadership Award. COL Grigsby also wears the Combat Infantryman's Badge second award, Expert Infantryman's Badge, the Senior Parachutist Badge and the Ranger Tab.

CGSC/ Command and General Staff School (CGSS)

The US Army Command & General Staff School (CGSS) educates and trains intermediate level Army Officers, International Officers, Sister Service Officers and Interagency leaders prepared to operate in full spectrum Army, joint, interagency, and multinational environments as field grade commanders and staff officers

Six departments compose CGSS: DTAC, DCL, DDE, DJIMO, DLRO, DMH

Department of Army Tactics (DTAC). The DTAC provides a program of instruction throughout the Army that grows leaders to plan, execute, and command in full spectrum and combined arms operations for a campaign-quality Army with joint and expeditionary capabilities. The DTAC is responsible for the curriculum development of C400, Tactical Studies, of the ILE Common Core. In addition, DTAC develops the curriculum for two blocks in AOWC: W200, Warfighting at the Division Level, and W300, Brigade Combat Team.

Department of Command and Leadership (DCL). The DCL educates and develops ILE officers in the ever-demanding art and science of organizational-level leadership, and develops resident and non-resident curriculum to challenge and educate officers in the numerous and demanding aspects of organizational –level leadership. DCL develops curriculum for two blocks in ILE Common Core: C100, Foundations, and L100, Forging Success in Uncertain Times. In AOWC, DCL offers a full range of elective offerings supporting and enhancing L100 and provides leadership and administration within the College for language and media instruction.

Department of Distance Education (DDE). The DDE manages programs that develop leaders prepared to execute full-spectrum joint, interagency, and multinational operations through non-traditional means. The DDE manages, distributes, and administers The Army School System (TASS) Reserve School Course and the Advanced Distributed Learning (ADL) Course.

Department Of Joint, Interagency And Multinational Operations (DJIMO). The DJIMO develops curriculum designed to educate officers in the planning and execution of joint, multinational, and interagency operations during peace, conflict, and war, with emphasis at the operational level of war. The DJIMO is responsible for C200, Strategic Studies, and C300, Operational Studies in the ILE common core. In AOWC, DJIMO is responsible for W100, C/JFLCC Operations. Unique to DJIMO are the two specialty tracks for which they have responsibility: Joint Advanced Warfighting Studies and Special Operations Forces.

Department Of Logistics And Resource Operations (DLRO). The DLRO educates, trains, and develops officers in the art and science of resource management, management science, force management, and acquisition support for military operations across the full spectrum of operations. The DLRO develops the curriculum for F100, Force Management, in the ILE Common Core.

GCSS Department of Military History (DMH).

The DMH educates ILE students in critical thinking skills and equips them with historical perspectives that make them better prepared to achieve the nation's objectives in war and peace. The DMH develops the curriculum for H100, Rise of the Western Way of War, in the ILE Common Core, In AOWC, DMH develops the curriculum for H200, Military Innovation in the Interwar Period, and H300, The Roots of the Contemporary Operational Environment (COE).

The John F. Morrison Professorship of Military History

The John F. Morrison Professor of Military History was established at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College in 1974, and a distinguished historian has been selected every academic year to hold this chair. Professor Gerald F. Linderman was the fifteenth Morrison Professor of Military History, 1988-89.

The Morrison professorship honors Major General John F. Morrison (1857-1932), whose contributions at Fort Leavenworth made it the center of tactical study for the U.S. Army. An 1881 graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, Morrison had been a student in the second class at the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry in 1885 and had taught at Leavenworth for one year just before the Spanish-American War. His broad understanding of troops and tactics developed while serving on the frontier in the 1880s and in Cuba where he received a Silver Star for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at El Caney in 1898. Following the Spanish-American War, he served in the Philippines from 1899 to 1904 and as military attache with the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese War. He attended the Army War College and then reported to Leavenworth in 1906.

During his six years at the School of the Line and the Army Staff College, Major Morrison served as an assistant instructor in military art, department chairman, assistant commandant, and acting commandant. Morrison was a brilliant teacher and tactician. In fact, years later, his students would proudly declare: "I was a Morrison man." General George C. Marshall, one of Morrison's students at Leavenworth, went so far as to proclaim that "he taught me all I had ever known of tactics."

Leaving Leavenworth in 1912, Morrison held commands at Vancouver Barracks, along the Mexican border, in China, and at training camps in the southern United States. After an observation visit to France in 1917, he became director of training for the entire Army. He retired in December 1921.

U. S. Army Command and General Staff College (CGSC)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Active	1881-Present
Garrison/HQ	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Current commander	Robert L. Caslen (nominated)

The **U.S. Army Command and General Staff College** (**USAC&GSC**) at [Fort Leavenworth](#), Kansas is a [United States Army](#) facility that functions as a [graduate school](#) for [United States Armed Forces](#) and foreign military leaders. It was originally established in 1881 as a school for [infantry](#) and [cavalry](#) by [William Tecumseh Sherman](#).^[1] The development of the college has proceeded parallel with the increasing professionalization of the U.S. Army, reaching its present form in the aftermath of the [Vietnam War](#).

Mission statement The U.S. Army Command and General Staff College educates and develops leaders for full spectrum joint, interagency and multinational operations; acts as lead agent for the Army's leader development program; and advances the art and science of the profession of arms in support of Army operational requirements.^[2]

Schools The college consists of five schools:^[3]

- **Command and General Staff School** (CGSS) - a 10-month course for intermediate level U.S. Army and sister service Officers, and allied officers to be field grade commanders and staff officers.^[4] Almost all army officers who attain the rank of [major](#) attend the school (although a few attend branch campuses maintained by the college at [Fort Belvoir](#), [Fort Lee, Virginia](#) and [Fort Gordon](#)). The program is the Intermediate Level Education (ILE).^[5] Officers who attain the rank of [lieutenant colonel](#) or [colonel](#) are trained at the [United States Army War College](#) in [Carlisle, Pennsylvania](#).^[6] The 2009 class had 960 students, including four [warrant officers](#) (the first time at the school),^[7] 65 international students, and 6 interagency (non-military) students. Class 2010-11 has an enrollment in excess of 1,100 students.^[citation needed]
- **Department of Distance Education** (DDE) - Handles the [distance education](#) for U.S. and allied officers.^[8] The program teaches about 8,000 ILE students each year, primarily [National Guard](#) and [Army Reserve](#).
- **School of Advanced Military Studies** (SAMS) - Awards a Masters Degree in Military Arts and Sciences (MMAS) on studies of strategically and operationally complex issues.^[9]
- **School for Command Preparation** (SCP) - Offers four week courses for Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Command Sergeants Major and their spouses selected for Battalion and Brigade levels of command.^{[10][11]}
- **Army Management Staff College** (AMSC) - trains civilians and military for support positions. It provides consulting services and conducts research.^[12]

Notable people

Notable alumni See also:[Category:United States Army Command and General Staff College alumni](#)

- [Creighton W. Abrams](#) (1949)
- [Henry H. Arnold](#) (1929)
- [Charles L. Bolte](#) (1932)
- [Omar N. Bradley](#) (1929)
- [Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr.](#) (1928)
- [Richard E. Cavazos](#) (1960)
- [Mark W. Clark](#) (1935)
- [J. Lawton Collins](#) (1933)
- [William E. DePuy](#) (1946)
- [Jacob L. Devers](#) (1925)
- [Roger H.C. Donlon](#) (1971)
- [Robert Lawrence Eichelberger](#) (1929)
- [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#) (1925–26)
- [James Maurice Gavin](#) (1942)
- [Andrew J. Goodpaster](#) (1943)
- [Stuart Heintzelman](#) (1916)
- [Lewis B. Hershey](#) (1933)
- [Courtney Hicks Hodges](#) (1925)
- [William M. Hoge](#) (1928)
- [Michelle J. Howard](#) (1998)
- [Clarence R. Huebner](#) (1925)
- [Harold K. Johnson](#) (1949)
- [Robert Kingston](#) (1960)
- [Kirk Lippold](#) {1994}
- [Douglas MacArthur](#) (1912)
- [Raymond S. McLain](#) (1938)

- [George C. Marshall](#) (1907)
- [Troy H. Middleton](#) (1924)
- [Aubrey S. Newman](#) (1943)
- [John McAuley Palmer \(1870–1955\)](#) (1910)
- [George S. Patton Jr.](#) (1924)
- [David H. Petraeus](#) (1983)
- [Colin Powell](#) (1968)
- [Elwood R. Quesada](#) (1937)
- [Matthew B. Ridgway](#) (1935)
- [Bernard W. Rogers](#) (1954)
- [Richard J. Seitz](#) (1950)
- [Walter Bedell Smith](#) (1935)
- [Carl A. Spaatz](#) (1936)
- [Donn A. Starry](#) (1960)
- [Joseph Warren Stilwell](#) (1926)
- [Gordon Russell Sullivan](#) (1969)
- [Maxwell D. Taylor](#) (1935)
- [Maxwell R. Thurman](#) (1967)
- [Hoyt S. Vandenberg](#) (1936)
- [James A. Van Fleet](#) (1918)
- [Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright IV](#) (1931)
- [Albert C. Wedemeyer](#) (1936)
- [William C. Westmoreland](#) (1951)
- [Allen B. West](#) {1995}

Notable foreign alumni The college reports that 7,000 international students representing 155 countries have attended CGSC since 1894 and that more than 50 percent of CGSC International Military Student (IMS) graduates attain the rank of general.^[13]

- Major General [Edmund E. Dillon](#) of [Trinidad & Tobago Defence Force](#)
- General Rodolfo G. Alvarado of the Philippines
- General [Do Cao Tri](#) of [South Vietnam](#)
- General [Hau Pei-tsun](#) of the [Republic of China \(Taiwan\)](#)
- President [Paul Kagame](#) of [Rwanda](#)
- General [Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq](#) of [Pakistan](#)
- General [Rahimuddin Khan](#) of [Pakistan](#)
- General [Jehangir Karamat](#) of [Pakistan](#)
- General [Ashfaq Parvez Kayani](#) of [Pakistan](#)
- General [Krishnaswamy Sundarji](#) of [Indian Army](#)
- Prime Minister and Brigadier-General [Lee Hsien Loong](#) of [Singapore](#)
- General [Dieudonné Kayembe Mbandakulu](#) of the [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)
- President [Gaafar Nimeiry](#) of [Sudan](#)
- Lt.Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero of the Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua
- General [Nguyen Hop Doan](#) of [South Vietnam](#)
- General [Nguyen Khanh](#) of [South Vietnam](#)
- General [Pham Van Dong \(ARVN general\)](#) of [South Vietnam](#)
- President and General [Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono](#) of [Indonesia](#)
- General [Veljko Kadijević](#) of [Yugoslavia](#)
- General [Alfredo M. Santos](#) of the [Philippines](#)
- General [Moeen U Ahmed](#) of [Bangladesh](#)
- General Amer Khammash of [Jordan](#)
- General [Arne Dagfin Dahl](#) of [Norway](#)
- General [Gustav Hägglund](#) of [Finland](#)
- General [Avigdor Kahalani](#) of [Israel](#)
- General [David Tevzadze](#) of [Georgia](#)
- Lt. Gen. [Rafael Ilete](#), Secretary of [Department of National Defense, Philippines](#)
- Général d'armée [René Imbot](#), (fr:René Imbot#États-majors et commandements) Chief of Staff of the French Army, General Director of [DGSE](#), [France](#).
- [King Hamad](#) bin Isa Al Khalifa of [Bahrain](#)^[14]

Notable faculty and deputy commandants

- [Robert Arter](#) (Deputy Commandant 1977-79)
- [Richard E. Cavazos](#) (faculty 1970-71)
- [Roger H.C. Donlon](#) (1978–81)^[15]

- [Frederick M. Franks](#) (Deputy commandant 1985-87)
- [James F. Hamlet](#) Chief of the Air Mobility Branch 1968-1969
- [Glenn K. Otis](#) Deputy Chief of Staff 1976-1978
- [Colin Powell](#) Deputy Commanding General of the Combined Arms Combat Development Activity (1982–83)
- [Gordon Russell Sullivan](#) Deputy Commandant 1987-88
- [Adna Romanza Chaffee, Jr.](#) 1919-20.
- [Clarence R. Huebner](#) (1929–33)
- [Walter Krueger](#) (1901–12)
- [Lucian Truscott](#) 1934-1940

Commandants *Main article:* [Commandant of the United States Army Command and General Staff College](#) Since 1976 commandant of the college has been a [Lieutenant General](#) (three stars). [David Petraeus](#) was the previous commandant immediately before going to command the [Multinational Force - Iraq](#).

See also [Battle command](#) [Air Command and Staff College](#)

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External links [Official website](#) [Command and General Staff College](#), [Combined Arms Research Library](#)

- [Command and General Staff College, Combined Arms Research Library Digital Library](#)

Carlisle Barrack's Military History

for Strategic Analysis

U. S. Army War College

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



[Elihu Root](#)

The **United States Army War College** is a [United States Army](#) school located in [Carlisle, Pennsylvania](#), on the 500 acre (2 km²) campus of the historic [Carlisle Barracks](#). It caters to high-level military personnel and civilians and prepares them for strategic leadership responsibilities. As the Army's most senior military educational institution, it provides a function similar to that of the [Naval War College](#) and [Air War College](#), each an academic institution administered by a sister service of the [United States Army](#), and trains most of the army's [colonels](#) or [lieutenant colonels](#).^[1] The War College is a split-functional institution. While a great deal of emphasis is placed on research, students are also instructed in [leadership](#), [strategy](#), and joint-service/international operations. Approximately 600 students attend at any one time, half in a two-year-long Internet-based program, and the other half in an on-campus program lasting ten months. The college grants its graduates, both civilian and military, a [master's degree](#) in Strategic Studies. The Army handpicks most of the students who participate in the residential program, but the student body always includes officers from the other military branches, civilians (from [the Pentagon](#), [State Department](#), and the [National Security Agency](#)), and several dozen senior officers from foreign countries. For example, the residential Class of 2004 included:

- 268 officers from the [Army](#) (active, [Reserve](#), [National Guard](#)), [Navy](#) (active, [Reserve](#)), [Air Force](#) (active, [Reserve](#), [National Guard](#)), [Marine Corps](#) (active, [Reserve](#)) and [Coast Guard](#);
- 30 senior civilian employees of the federal government; and
- 42 officers from other countries.

Majors with the specialty of FA 59, Strategic Plans and Policy can attend the *Basic Strategic Arts Program* (BSAP). Army applicants must have already completed the [U. S. Army Command and General Staff College](#) (where they receive training after achieving the rank of [Major](#)).

Mission According to U. S. Army regulation 10-44, the mission of the War College is to "**To prepare selected military, civilian, and international leaders for the responsibilities of strategic leadership**; educate current and future leaders on the development and employment of landpower in a joint, multinational and interagency environment; **conduct research and publish on national security and military strategy**; and engage in activities in support of the Army's strategic communication efforts."

History Established from the principles learned in the [Spanish-American War](#), the College was founded by [Secretary of War, Elihu Root](#), and formally established by General Order 155 on November 27, 1901. [Washington Barracks](#) — now called Fort [Lesley J. McNair](#) — in [Washington, D.C.](#) was chosen as the site. [Theodore Roosevelt](#) attended the [Masonic](#) laying of the cornerstone of [Roosevelt Hall](#) on February 21, 1903. The first president of the Army War College was Gen. [Tasker H. Bliss](#)

and the first students attended the College in 1904. The College remained at Washington Barracks until the 1940s, when it was closed due to [World War II](#). It reopened in 1950 at [Fort Leavenworth](#), and moved one year later to its present location. In the spring of 1951, the [U.S. Army War College](#), senior educational institution of the U.S. Army, relocated to Carlisle Barracks. Established in 1903 and formerly located in [Washington, D.C.](#), the college had functioned as part of the General Staff during its early years. It chiefly prepared selected officers for high command. Distinguished graduates of that period included [John J. Pershing](#) (Class of 1905), [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#) (1927), and [Omar N. Bradley](#) (1934). Classes were suspended in 1940 during the preparedness mobilization for [World War II](#), and not resumed until a decade later at [Fort Leavenworth, Kansas](#), for the 1950-51 academic year. The new commandant, Lt. Gen. [Joseph M. Swing](#), relocated with the college to Pennsylvania in July 1951 and turned over command to his successor, Lt. Gen. [Edward M. Almond](#), just in time for the arrival of the first Carlisle-based class. At Carlisle, the Army War College grew steadily as it performed its mission of preparing officers for leadership at the highest levels. The college soon outgrew its main academic building (the current Upton Hall) and transferred to the newly constructed Root Hall in 1967. Two specialized agencies evolved into integral parts of the Army War College: the [Strategic Studies Institute](#), first formed in 1954; and the [Military History Institute](#), established in 1967. The [Center for Strategic Leadership](#), a state-of-the-art war gaming complex that opened in 1994, contributed another dimension to the college and to Carlisle Barracks' history as a distinctive U.S. Army campus.

Basic Strategic Arts Program Main article: [Basic Strategic Arts Program](#) The Basic Strategic Arts Program is one of the academic programs taught at the U.S. Army War College. When the program was founded in the late 1990s, its purpose was to provide those officers who had been newly designated into **Functional Area 59 (Strategic Plans & Policy)** an introduction to strategy and to the unique skills, knowledge, and attributes needed as a foundation for their progressive development as **army strategists**. Contemporaneously, the U.S. Army selected the US Army War College to host this program. FA 59 Officers have been used in combat since the onset of the Global War on Terror in 2001. Since then, graduates of this program served in key positions in [Iraq](#), [Afghanistan](#), all [combatant commands](#), and at [the Pentagon](#).

Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute



The [Peacekeeping](#) and Stability Operations Institute (PKSOI) is located at the War College. The institute's mission is to serve as the U.S. Military's Center of Excellence for Stability and Peace Operations at the strategic and operational levels in order to improve military, civilian agency, international, and multinational capabilities and execution.

PKSOI Stability Operations Lessons Learned Information Management System (SOLLIMS)

SOLLIMS is PKSOI's repository for Observations, Issues and Lessons (Best Practices) emerging from the Stability Operations community. SOLLIMS provides the ability to capture Lessons Learned data from ongoing Exercises, Experiments and real-world SSTR missions and operations. Access to SOLLIMS is provided to OSD, USG agencies, and other NGO, IO and multinational organizations involved in SSTR operations across the globe.

Notable alumni See also: [:Category:United States Army War College alumni](#)

- [John J. Pershing](#), Class of 1905
- [Lyman W.V. Kennon](#), Class of 1910
- [John A. Lejeune](#), Class of 1910
- [Hunter Liggett](#), Class of 1910
- [Ben Hebard Fuller](#), Class of 1914
- [John Wilson Ruckman](#), Class of 1915
- [Walter Krueger](#), Class of 1921
- [Charles H. Corlett](#), Class of 1925
- [Edmund L. Gruber](#), Class of 1927
- [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#), Class of 1928
- [Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr.](#), Class of 1929
- [Roy Geiger](#), Class of 1929
- [Oscar Griswold](#), Class of 1929
- [Clarence R. Huebner](#), Class of 1929
- [Lesley J. McNair](#), Class of 1929
- [Thomas Holcomb](#), Class of 1932
- [John P. Lucas](#), Class of 1932
- [Alexander M. Patch](#), Class of 1932
- [George S. Patton Jr.](#), Class of 1932
- [Frank M. Andrews](#), Class of 1933
- [George Kenney](#), Class of 1933
- [Edward Almond](#), Class of 1934
- [Omar Bradley](#), Class of 1934
- [Ulysses S. Grant III](#), Class of 1934
- [Lewis Blaine Hershey](#), Class of 1934
- [Ernest N. Harmon](#), Class of 1934
- [Jonathan Wainwright](#), Class of 1934
- [William Westmoreland](#), Class of 1951
- [Bruce Palmer, Jr.](#), Class of 1952
- [Creighton Abrams](#), Class of 1953
- [Earl E. Anderson](#), Class of 1960
- [Bernard W. Rogers](#), Class of 1960
- [Alexander Haig](#), Class of 1966
- [Donn A. Starry](#), Class of 1966
- [H. Norman Schwarzkopf](#), Class of 1973
- [Lewis Sorley](#), Class of 1973
- [George Joulwan](#), Class of 1978
- [Gordon R. Sullivan](#), Class of 1978
- [William Hartzog](#), Class of 1981
- [Richard Myers](#), Class of 1981
- [Donald Fowler](#), Class of 1983
- [Thomas E. White](#), Class of 1984
- [W. Patrick Lang](#), Class of 1985
- [Tommy Franks](#), Class of 1985
- [James Peake](#), Class of 1988
- [Lance L. Smith](#), Class of 1990
- [William G. Boykin](#), Class of 1991
- [Raymond T. Odierno](#), Class of 1995
- [Vijay Kumar Singh \(Indian Army\)](#),

- [Troy H. Middleton](#), Class of 1929
- [Franklin C. Sibert](#), Class of 1929
- [Willis D. Crittenberger](#), Class of 1930
- [Robert L. Eichelberger](#), Class of 1930
- [Charles P. Hall](#), Class of 1930
- [Jesse B. Oldendorf](#), Class of 1930
- [Frank Jack Fletcher](#), Class of 1931
- [Gilbert R. Cook](#), Class of 1932
- [Leonard T. Gerow](#), Class of 1932
- [Wade H. Haislip](#), Class of 1932
- [Norman Cota](#), Class of 1936
- [John R. Hodge](#), Class of 1936
- [Richard Marshall](#), Class of 1936
- [Edward H. Brooks](#), Class of 1937
- [Mark W. Clark](#), Class of 1937
- [Matthew Ridgway](#), Class of 1937
- [Walter Bedell Smith](#), Class of 1937
- [J. Lawton Collins](#), Class of 1938
- [Leslie Groves](#), Class of 1939
- [Hoyt Vandenberg](#), Class of 1939
- [Anthony McAuliffe](#), Class of 1940
- [Maxwell D. Taylor](#), Class of 1940
- [Pedro del Valle](#), Class of 1940
- [Parami Kulatunga \(Sri Lankan Army\)](#), Class of 2001
- [Joe Heck](#), Class of 2003
- [Joe Heck](#), Class of 2006

See also

- [Basic Strategic Arts Program](#)
- [Staff College](#)
- [United States Military Academy](#)
- [United States Army Command and General Staff College](#)
- [National War College](#)
- [Naval War College](#)
- [Marine Corps War College](#)
- [Air War College](#)
- [Strategic Studies Institute](#)

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1. [^] <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/USAWC/Registar/policies.cfm>

External links and sources

- [U. S. Army War College official website](#)
- [Strategic Studies Institute of the US Army War College](#) - the College's strategic and security research facility
- [Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute website](#)
- [US Military Strategists Association](#)
- [Strategic Experiential Education Group](#) - the College's Strategic Experiential Education Group
- [The College's quarterly refereed journal \(*Parameters*\)](#), for senior military professionals
- [U. S. Army heraldic entitlements](#) for the War College
- [What Is the War College, Anyway?](#), a May 2004 article from *Slate*



Harold Keith Johnson Chair of Military History

U.S. Army War College
122 Forbes Avenue
Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania 17013



GENERAL HAROLD KEITH JOHNSON PROFESSORS OF MILITARY HISTORY,
U.S. Army Military History Research Collection, U.S. Army Military History Institute,
U.S. Army Heritage & Education Center, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA

Background

Established in 1978, this designated chair is named in honor of General Harold Keith Johnson, who served as Chief of Staff of the United States Army from 1964 to 1968. During his term, he approved a recommendation to establish at Carlisle Barracks a library and a repository of documents that would encourage and facilitate the study of military history. Initially designated the U.S. Army Military History Research Collection, the nucleus of the collection consisted of 50,000 bound volumes, transferred from the Army War College and National War College and housed in Upton Hall. Among its first manuscript acquisitions were the extensive official and personal papers of General Johnson himself, who donated them to the Military History Research Collection upon his retirement from the Army -- and for many years served on the Military History Research Collection's advisory board.

Thanks in part to General Johnson's early commitment to the Military History Research Collection, its holdings expanded rapidly during the 1970s. It began to draw serious researchers from across the country, and in 1972 an annual visiting professor position was created, with Dr. Theodore Ropp of Duke University as the first to hold the position.

In 1977 Military History Research Collection was renamed the U.S. Army Military History Institute (USAMHI). The following year the annual visiting professor position was designated the Harold Keith Johnson Chair in Military History.* Although configured as a scholar-in-residence program, in practice most holders of the Chair assumed informal roles within the Army War College itself, affiliating with student seminar groups and teaching elective courses. In 2006 the Chair was transferred from the USAMHI to the war college itself. It is today controlled by the Dean of Academics and housed administratively in one of the college's three academic departments, currently the Department of National Security and Strategy (DNSS).

Eligibility

The Johnson Chair is filled by invitation from the Commandant of the U.S. Army War College. Chairholders are expected to be senior scholars with distinguished records of publication, teaching, and service in the field of military history.

Duties

Holders of the Johnson Chair are expected to teach one of the war college's core curriculum courses and a spring elective course. The scholar-in-residence tradition continues, and Chair holders continue to have wide latitude in which to pursue individual research and writing projects. But they are also invited to make their expertise available to the many programs and institutions co-located with the war college at Carlisle Barracks.



For academic year 2009, the Chair is held by Dr. Mark Grimsley, associate professor of history at The Ohio State University. Dr. Grimsley received his PhD from Ohio State in 1992. He also holds a master's degree in War Studies from Kings London. He is the recipient of several teaching awards, including the Alumni Distinguished Teaching Award, Ohio State's highest award for excellence in the classroom. He is the author, co-author, or editor of eight books, including *The Hard Hand of War: Union Military Policy Toward Southern Civilians, 1861-1865*, which received the Lincoln Prize in 1996; *And Keep Moving On: The Virginia Campaign, May-June 1864*; *Civilians in the Path of War* (co-edited with Clifford J. Rogers); and *Gettysburg: A Battlefield Guide* (co-authored with Brooks D. Simpson). Dr. Grimsley's research interests include strategic policy-making, the nature of 21st century insurgency, the problem of moral judgment in war, and the interplay between racism and war in the American military experience. He also maintains a [blog](#) focusing on military history and national security affairs.

Dr. Grimsley's curriculum vitae may be found [here](#).

In spring 2009, Dr. Grimsley will be offering an elective course, [NS2244: American Insurgencies: The Struggle for Black Liberation in the South, 1865-1965](#). (Click the hyperlink to access the course synopsis and supporting materials.)

Compiled by Dr. Richard J. Sommers, U.S. Army Military History Institute

1. Dr. Theodore Ropp, Duke University, 1972-1973.*
 2. Dr. Russell F. Weigley, Temple University, 1973-1974.*
 3. Dr. John W. Shy, University of Michigan, 1974-1975.
 4. Prof. Martin Blumenson, Washington, D.C., 1975-1976.*
 5. Dr. Hugh M. Cole, Blue Ridge Summit, PA., 1976-1977.*
 6. Dr. John F. Mahon, University of Florida, 1977-1978.*
 7. Dr. Harold C. Deutsch, U.S. Army War College, 1978-1979.*
 8. Dr. D. Clayton James, Mississippi State University, 1979-1980.*
 9. Dr. Richard H. Kohn, Rutgers University, 1980-1981.
 10. Dr. Charles P. Roland, University of Kentucky, 1981-1982.
 11. Dr. M. Jay Luvaas, Allegheny College, 1982-1983.
 12. Dr. Daniel R. Beaver, University of Cincinnati, 1983-1984.
 13. Dr. Graham A. Cosmas, U.S. Army Center of Military History, 1984-1985.
 14. Dr. Claude C. Sturgill, University of Florida, 1985-1986.
 15. Dr. Edward M. Coffman, University of Wisconsin, 1986-1987.
 16. Dr. Richard P. Hallion, National Museum of the U.S. Air force, 1987-1988.
 17. Dr. Alex F. Roland, Duke University, 1988-1989.
 18. Dr. Stephen E. Ambrose, University of New Orleans, 1989[-1990].*
 19. Dr. Jerry M. Cooper, University of Missouri at St. Louis, 1990-1991.
 20. Dr. Joseph T. Glatthaar, University of Houston, 1991-1992.
[Vacant, 1992-1993]
 21. Dr. Carol A. Reardon, Pennsylvania State University, 1993-1994.
 22. Brig. Genl. Harold W. Nelson, U.S. Army Center of Military History, 1994-1995.
 23. Col. Robert A. Dougherty, U.S. Military Academy, 1995-1996.
[Vacant, 1996-1997 and 1997-1998]
 24. Dr. Williamson Murray, Professor Emeritus, Ohio State University, 1998-1999.
 25. Dr. Brian M. Linn, Texas A & M University, 1999-2000.
 26. Dr. Eugenia C. Kiesling, U.S. Military Academy, 2000-2001.
 27. Dr. Tami D. Biddle, Duke University, 2001-2002.
[Vacant, 2002-2003]
 28. Dr. Alexander S. Cochran, U.S. Naval War College, 2003-2004.
 29. Dr. Mark A. Stoler, University of Vermont, 2004-2005.
 30. Dr. Ronald H. Spector, George Washington University, 2005-2006.
[Vacant, 2006-2007]
 31. Dr. Richard J. Sommers, U.S. Army Military History Institute, 2007-2008.
 32. Dr. C. Mark Grimsley, Ohio State University, 2008-2009 (DNSS/USAWC)
- * This former HKJ Professor is deceased as of August, 2008.**

<http://warhistorian.org/usawc/chairholders.htm>

U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center (USAHEC)



USAHEC.ORG

U. S. Army Heritage & Education Center



INTRODUCTION TO the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center

The U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center (USAHEC) is the United States Army's preeminent museum and research complex. We are dedicated to educating and preserving the legacy of the men and women who have served their nation as soldiers. The USAHEC relocated to the new campus in the spring of 2002

OUR MISSION The U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center preserves U.S. Army heritage and educates the Army and the Nation on the role of the Soldier in the development and protection of the Nation. The USAHEC Vision is to become the premier center for US Army heritage focused on research, education and interpretation.

MILITARY HISTORY INSTITUTE Our mission at MHI is to preserve the Army's history and ensure access to historical research materials. We serve as the primary facility where researchers study Army history. USAMHI holdings include books, manuscripts, photos, and maps. Both official and unofficial (or public) patrons are welcome. We give highest priority to Army users. There is no fee to enter the Institute. A fee-for-service is charged for providing copies of holdings to unofficial patrons.

VISITOR & EDUCATION CENTER Welcome to visitor and education services at the Army Heritage and Education Center. USAHEC is dedicated to educating the public about the culture of the US Army and the symbol of its strength, the American Soldier! We provide the visitor with a variety of educational experiences through class room tours, continuing education programs, special events, workshops and lectures.

ARMY HERITAGE MUSEUM The United States Army Heritage Museum (AHM), a directorate of the United States Army Heritage and Education Center, acquires, preserves, exhibits and interprets the artifacts of the United States Army and the men and women who served that Army at home and abroad. Through exhibits and interpretation, the AHM educates the American Soldier and the general public about United States Army History.

Military History Institute

The United States Army Military History Institute

Located in Ridgway Hall near the U.S. Army War College at **Carlisle Barracks**, Pennsylvania, the U.S. Army Military History Institute (**a branch of the Army Heritage and Education Center**) is a **library, archive and research facility** that deals in the main with military history and strategic studies. Since its inception in 1967, the institute has collected, preserved and made available for study documents and materials pertinent to the history of the U.S. Army. Because of the many domestic and foreign influences that have shaped that history, the staff of the institute has interpreted its mission broadly. Substantial holdings relate to the U.S. Navy and Air Force, the reserve components, foreign military forces, and wars in which the United States was not involved. Many of the holdings pre-date any American army and provide sources on the evolution of the military art.

The archives contain such major collections as the papers of Nelson Miles, Tasker Bliss, William "Wild Bill" Donovan, Matthew B. Ridgway and Creighton Abrams; the personal papers of nearly every U.S. Army Chief of Staff for the last sixty years; over 250 general officer oral history transcripts; veteran surveys from the Spanish-American War to the Cold War; a complete set of the U.S. Army Signal Corps photo collections from both world wars; the curricular archives of the Army War College from 1907 - 1995; and a growing audio-visual collection. The personal papers, diaries, letters and photographs of American soldiers are the most valuable and unique parts of our holdings. This rich collection of soldier stories runs the gamut from the Mexican-American War to current operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The Institute hosts one of the largest military history libraries in the world. With nearly 300,000 volumes, this collection covers nearly every facet of U.S. Army and military history. The rare book collection contains several 18th century works that were once part of the original War Department library. The periodical section contains over 3,600 titles and countless issues, ranging from older copies of the Nation, Harpers, and Time to unit newspapers from the Vietnam period. The holdings include the Army and Navy Journal, various journals of the branches and services of the U.S. Army, and many foreign military publications. The Military History Institute also holds fifty-two series of U.S. Army doctrinal, training and administrative publications. Over 300,000 field, training and equipment manuals from the early twentieth century to the present day are available for study. The civilian scholar, military officer, student, or history buff visiting Ridgway Hall will find a prodigious amount of material. Finding aids and bibliographies may be found in the [on-line research catalog](#). A skilled research historian tasked with providing patron assistance is always on duty in the reading room.



General Dennis J. Reimer Training and Doctrine Digital Library at (www.train.army.mil).

General Dennis J. Reimer Training and Doctrine Digital Library Dennis Reimer



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Service/branch	United States Army
Years of service	1962-1999
Rank	General (Retired)
Commands held	Chief of Staff, U.S. Army FORSCOM
Battles/wars	Vietnam War
Awards	Defense Distinguished Service Medal Army Distinguished Service Medal Legion of Merit (2) Distinguished Flying Cross Bronze Star (3) Purple Heart

Dennis Joe Reimer (born July 12, 1939) is a former [Chief of Staff of the United States Army](#) from June 20, 1995 to June 21, 1999. Reimer grew up in [Medford, Oklahoma](#). He graduated from the [United States Military Academy](#) (West Point) and commissioned a second lieutenant in June 1962. After commissioning, he attended the field artillery officer orientation course at [Fort Sill](#). He is also a graduate of [Ranger](#) and [Airborne school](#). He served as assistant executive officer and executive officer, 20th Artillery, [5th Infantry Division \(Mechanized\)](#) from 1963 to 1964. He was promoted to temporary first lieutenant, December 1963 followed by an assignment as assistant battalion adviser, Advisory Team 60, U.S. [Military Assistance Command, Vietnam](#) from 1964 to 1965. He was promoted to permanent first lieutenant in June 1965 and temporary captain in November 1965. He then returned to CONUS to attend the artillery officer advanced course at Fort Sill and [Fort Bliss](#) from 1965 to 1966. Reimer next commanded Company C, 11th Battalion, 3d Brigade, U.S. Army Training Center, [Fort Benning](#) from 1966 to 1967. His next assignment was [aide-de-camp](#) to the commandant, [Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia](#), 1967–1968. He was promoted to temporary major in September 1968 and permanent captain in June 1969. He served as executive officer and S-3, 2d Battalion, 4th Artillery, [9th Infantry Division, U.S. Army, Vietnam](#), 1968–1970 and as an instructor at the U.S. Army Field Artillery School at Fort Sill in 1970. Reimer attended the U.S. Army [Command and General Staff College](#) from 1970 to 1971 followed by an assignment as personnel management officer, Assignment Section, Field Artillery Branch, Office of Personnel Operations, Washington, D.C. His next duty was as assistant executive officer and aide

to the chief of staff, U.S. Army, General [Creighton W. Abrams, Jr.](#) from 1972 to 1974. He served as executive officer and S-3 (Operations and Training), Division Artillery, [4th Infantry Division \(Mechanized\)](#), [Fort Carson](#), from 1975 to 1976. During this time he was promoted to temporary lieutenant colonel and permanent major, June 1975 and June 1976, respectively. He commanded 1st Battalion, 27th Artillery, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson from 1976 to 1978, followed by assignment as commandant, Training Command, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized). Reimer attended the [U.S. Army War College](#) from 1978 to 1979, and received his Master of Arts degree from [Shippensburg State College](#) in 1979. He was promoted to temporary colonel in August 1979 and served as deputy commander and later special assistant to the commander, [V Corps](#) Artillery, [U.S. Army, Europe](#), 1979–1980. Reimer was chosen to command Division Artillery, [8th Infantry Division \(Mechanized\)](#), U.S. Army, Europe, 1980–1982 and was promoted to permanent colonel in March 1982. He moved on to become the division's chief of staff from 1982 to 1983. He returned to Fort Sill as deputy assistant commandant, Field Artillery Center and School from 1983 to 1984. He was promoted to permanent brigadier general in September 1984 and took up assignment as commanding general, [III Corps](#) Artillery, Fort Sill, from 1984 to 1986. He served as chief of staff, U.S. Army Element, Combined Field Army, Republic of Korea 1986 followed by assistant chief of staff, C3/J3, Republic of Korea/U.S. Combined Forces Command, 1986–1988. He received promotion to major general in September 1987 and commanded the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) at Fort Carson from 1988 to 1990. This was followed by promotion to permanent lieutenant general in July 1990 and assignment as deputy chief of staff for operations and plans, U.S. Army, and Army senior member, Military Staff Committee, United Nations, Washington, D.C., from 1990 to 1991. He received his fourth star in June 1991, serving as vice chief of staff, U.S. Army from 1991 to 1993. He then served as commanding general, [U.S. Army Forces Command](#), [Fort McPherson](#), from 1993 to 1995 before being selected as Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army. He has been credited with revamping the Army during a period of high-tempo deployments, including peacekeeping in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo. Reimer retired from active service on August 1999. The Army has named their digital library after him.

After retirement, Reimer served as director of the Oklahoma City [National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism](#), testifying before the Congressional Subcommittee on National Security, Emergency Threats and International Relations on April 29, 2003. He has also served on the boards of [Microvision](#), [DRS Technologies](#), [Plato Learning](#) and [Mutual of America Life Insurance](#). He wrote the foreword to Thomas P. Odom's 2005 book *Journey Into Darkness: Genocide In Rwanda*. General Dennis Reimer is currently on the Board of Directors for the Arlington, VA based consulting firm [Detica](#), formerly DeticaDFI and DFI International. General Dennis Reimer is also currently serving as the Chairman of the Board for [VirtualAgility, Inc.](#), a software development firm that provides browser-based environments that support interoperation among disparate groups and organizations. VA systems resolve several of the most urgent challenges currently facing emergency, disaster and business continuity planners. [See Press Release](#).

Reimer married Mary Jo Powers on December 28, 1962.

External links

- [Article by Reimer at www.govexec.com](#)
- [Reimer's retirement ceremony speech by Defense Secretary Cohen](#)
- [Article by Reimer at www.globalsecurity.org](#)
- [Statement of Dennis J. Reimer to the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon The United States - November 19, 2003](#)
- [Biography](#)

Military offices

Preceded	by Vice Chief of Staff of the United States Army	Succeeded	by
Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan	1991 – 1993	Gen. J. H. Binford Peay III	
Preceded	by Chief of Staff of the United States Army	Succeeded	by
Gordon R. Sullivan	1995–1999	Eric Shinseki	

Army Knowledge Online (AKO)

Army Knowledge Online (www.us.army.mil)

Army Knowledge Online (AKO) is the U.S. Army's main [intranet](#). It is said to be the world's largest corporate intranet. The intranet is accessed through the Army's public Web page (also known as "AKO"), which it uses for recruiting and public information. Registering for an AKO account is mandatory upon enlistment in the army. AKO access follows DoD security policy and requires a [strong password](#) or combination of a Common Access Card (CAC) [smart card](#) and personal identification number ([PIN](#)). As of July 2010, soldiers must also answer 3 out of 15 personal questions of their own choosing in order to further validate access with [knowledge-based authentication](#). The main AKO intranet serves over 2 million registered users, including active duty and retired service personnel and their family members, and provides [single sign-on](#) access to over 300 applications and services. According to the Web site, AKO is the "pivotal tool" for use in "transforming the Army to a knowledge-based organization." There is also a U.S. Navy Knowledge Online ([NKO](#)) and a U.S. Air Force portal. AKO has been expanded to the broader DoD community through Defense Knowledge Online (DKO).

Learn more about AKO:

Army Knowledge Online/Defense Knowledge Online has a [Facebook page](#). The Defense Health Information Management System ([DHIMS](#)) provides information management for the military's electronic health records. Joint Knowledge Online (JKO) integrates with other DoD systems to provide [online training courses](#) and resources to all branches of the service.